The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5629. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RACES.

Opening of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park.

The Sport and Pleasures of Match Day.

ON THE ROAD TO THE COURSE.

The Teams, the People, and the Racers.

THE WINNERS OF THE DAY.

Trotting on the Narragansett Park in Providence.

The first lovely autumnal day we have yet been favored with was reserved for the opening of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park. The weather was neither cold nor hot, but just touched the "happy mean" which wise men covet in all things, and too seldom enjoy in any. After so many days of clouds and storm, the bright sun was enough to tempt an anchorite from his cell. If people could only have been sure the night before that the Indian Summer was really to dawn on the earth the following morning, hundreds of parties would have been made up which, under the circumstances, were postponed until another day. But those who had determined to go under all and any circumstances were amply rewarded for their firmness. Never did Central Park look more charming than beneath the genial Autumn sun of yesterday. The landscape stood out chiseled in clear sharp lines against the blue sky, and far in the distance the white sails gleamed like marble as they made toward the Sound. Every mile of the road seemed more beautiful than the last. The banks and woods are already bathed in that wondrous flood of color which no artist has ever yet been able to imitate to perfection on canvas. The old-world farm houses which still survive the rapid inroads of "progress," the beautiful villas dotted along the roadways, the quaint gardens of early inhabitants who clung to change their ideas to suit a restless age, the luxurious foliage of Westchester, amid which here and there the "heaven-directed spire" rises as the most picturesque of all landmarks—these and a thousand other objects diversify the scenery and render the drive to Jerome Park by far the most captivating to be found within a similar range of this great City. Those who missed it yesterday lost an opportunity of gaining health and pleasure which would entitle them to general compassion—only that luckily for themselves they may repair their mistake next Saturday.

Soon after the ordinary breakfast hour vehicles of all shapes and sizes began to throng the roads leading to the Park. Where some of them came from, or how they are held together, must forever be a mystery to all but the owners. Some of them must have been the very first carriages placed upon wheels. The drivers often had the appearance of people who had contracted rust and mildew, and generally acquired the characteristics of their vehicles, just as men are outwardly influenced by most of the associations of their lives. Strange-looking objects, a cross between an old family chariot and a "bucky," with a year's mud on the wheels, turned out of the country lanes, and jogged gently along toward the Park. With these primitive conveyances were interspersed the dashing vehicles of town—the neat tandem, the irreducible four-in-hand, and the open carriages filled with brightly-dressed ladies. No doubt the road would have presented a still more animated aspect but for the cloud which the recent panic has left over social life. More families than newspapers are aware of have found their means considerably straitened by the events of "Black Friday." People scarcely feel ready yet for pleasure-seeking. And then, again, some have a notion that a "Match day" is a sort of blackleg affair that it is only intended to run off gentlemen's private bets. These causes kept the attendance down to some extent, but they did not practically interfere with the success of the meeting. It must always be remembered that the grand stands do not contain more than a small proportion of the visitors. Many of them stop in their carriages—notably the rural class, who are of a modest disposition and dislike making themselves conspicuous. On every point where a view of the races could be had, these patrons of the turf took up their positions yesterday, and if they added little to the brilliancy of the gathering their presence attested its popularity.

The drive will always attract at least as many spectators to Jerome Park as the racing. Race-horses are not yet very great pets with our people, and we are not anxious to see the time when vast fortunes are lost and won on a single race. At present the damage done by an "outsider" coming in is not nearly so great as a very slight speculator may any day receive in the vicinity of Wall-street. Such betting as goes on now can scarcely be described by so large a word as "gambling." Yesterday a few gentlemen trifled with a handful of spare dollars, but the charm of the meeting lies in the opportunity it affords for the meeting of friends, and in the delightful country scenery amid which it takes place. As for the comfort of the visitors, everything has been done and provided that forethought can suggest. Ladies can see a race with as little inconvenience as if it were run in front of their own drawing room windows. The price of admission to the grounds and stands is so low that the poorest of holiday-makers can easily afford to pay it. The Club House itself is by no means difficult of access on race days, and no one is ever likely to accuse the members of stinginess. A good cook sets forth excellent fare for all who come. The strictly proper course for a party to pursue at Jerome Park is to dine there after the races. And if the sport were made to last until about 4 in the afternoon, most people would be very glad to act thus, and also be in a position to enjoy the drive home undisturbed by fears of being too late for dinner. There is no necessity to hurry the races to a conclusion, Jerome Park is not a place one is anxious to run away from.

Everybody who drove down yesterday joined in loud praises of the roads. People who remember the Park before it was opened to the public, and when it was only being "shaped out" so to speak, by the projector, must have been agreeably surprised at the transformation which has been effected. Four years ago the road, after crossing the river, was rough, narrow and even precipitous in certain parts. Mr. LEONARD JEROME went quietly to work and got all this altered. He did not put up great daring signs, illuminated with the time light, and disgusting every one with their vulgarity, to tell the people what he was doing, nor did he proclaim himself a benefactor of his fellow-citizens, while studying night and day how to cheat them—which is the way some men have chosen to prove their "public spirit." But not the less has he conferred a substantial benefit upon the people—a benefit which will cause his name to be gratefully remembered when the noisy charlatans and impostors of the hour are forgotten. A man might well be proud of having been the instrument of turning impracticable cart-ruts and deep gullies into no some of the thoroughfares of Cockneydom. A work like that does not perish, and people in the long run do not forget to whom enterprise they owe it. If it brought profit to the projector, as the votaries of detraction might urge, what then? At least it is honest work—it is what it pretends to be—and no man ought to be poorer for carrying out so useful a design. We praise the energy and perseverance of a man who created a town to the little village a mile refused before, and we rejoice when he reaps the fruit of his labors. The laborer is worthy of his hire. It would not be difficult to find examples of men who pretend to study the public convenience while levying wholesale blackmail upon them. Jerome Park is and ever will be free from this heavy stigma. It was a great undertaking; it has given at least one first-rate road several miles in length to the public, and it has afforded everybody, rich and poor, the means of spending a happy day out of town. The lady who declared in her enthusiasm yesterday that Mr. LEONARD JEROME was the "patron saint of Westchester County," would find many to sympathize with her among the masses of the people.

Many of the fleet best known in New-York were seen in front of the grand stand or around the Club grounds yesterday. The betting men were not as numerous or as noisy as those who frequent the European race course, and that wretched being, the "Welcher," was altogether absent. It might have been observed as another peculiarity of American race courses that no young men proved the exuberance of their spirits by sticking little dolls in their hats, or false noses on their faces. Horse racing here has not developed those refinements of wit and humor. By-and-by, indeed, the old features of great race courses may be seen around Jerome Park. The wandering acrobat, the street minstrels and bands, the pedlers and hawkers who make long speeches for the amusement of a crowd—even the Punch and Judy show—may all combine to amuse a vast audience. Some of us will live long enough to see the day when every hill and knoll around the course will be crowded with spectators, when people will go down to Fordham over night and sleep at large hotels built for their accommodation; when the visitors will be counted by tens of thousands, and when a thriving settlement will have grown up around the Park. The institution is now only in its infancy. But a little more liveliness would not be fatal to the infant. If the jockeys were applauded as they came in it would do them no harm, and if it were clearly understood that the little box at the end of the grand stand is hard by the winning post, and that a two mile race is twice round the track, the enjoyment of people who probably never saw a race before would be considerably increased. The plan of the races is not quite intelligible enough for the uninitiated. The winning post itself might be made more prominent. But in general the arrangements are admirable. Where else is so commodious a grand stand to be found? There is nothing equal to it on the other side the Atlantic. Of the racing yesterday, described below, we shall only say here that it was very good, and abundantly satisfied all who saw it. Mr. C. P. ELWES showed gentleman riders how to win a race, and was well-deserved praise for his perfect management of his horse. We may anticipate still more lively sport next Saturday, and we advise everybody, anxious to spend a thoroughly agreeable day amid the pure air of the country, to go out betimes in the morning to Jerome Park. A very large and fashionable gathering will undoubtedly be witnessed.

The Racing—The First Two Races Won by Mr. Belmont—"Gentoman" Winner of the Two-Mile Race—The Selling Sweepstakes.

The racing commenced with a match between Mr. A. BELMONT's chestnut filly *Pilgrim*, by *Lexington*, dam imported *Villagrina*, (the dam of *Alice Vale* and *Maggie*) HUNTER & TRAVERS' chestnut filly *Fairplay*, by imported *Bulrounds*, dam *Jenny Rose*, (the dam of *Captain Moore*,) both two-year olds, for $1,000 a side, one mile. Both have previously appeared in public, *Pilgrim* having been the winner of a match over this course at the Spring meeting, while *Fairplay* had run a good third to Mr. MORRIS' promising young filly, *Redwine*, at the recent Saratoga meeting. Mr. BELMONT's filly was brought to the post in the finest possible condition, reflecting credit on the skill of her able young trainer, JACOB PIDCOCK. *Pilgrim* also looked fit and well, having the bloom of condition and health on her glossy skin. She was ridden by W. GRAY; while CHARLES MILLER (upon whose riding Mr. BELMONT has second-class after Captain MOORE) had the mount on *Fairplay*. Although Mr. HUNTER felt considerable confidence in his filly, knowing the great improvement she has made since Saratoga, yet the followers of the Pelham stable did not hesitate to lay odds on its representative, and $100 to $60 was the current price in pools about *Pilgrim* winning the race. We were glad to see the genial Dr. UNDERWOOD reestablished in the pool auctioneer's in the Club, for, in this capacity he stands unequaled. The track was slow and heavy, and having thoroughly dried after the late rains. The start was a fair one, but the favorite soon began to draw in front, and at they passed the quarter pole she was leading a length. Rounding the Club House bend, *Pilgrim* was two clear lengths ahead, and this advantage she never lost, but steadily increasing her lead, galloped home a winner by three lengths, *Fairplay* being pulled up. Time, 1:52¾.

SUMMARY.

JEROME PARK COURSE—Wednesday, Oct. 6.—Match, $2,000 each, half forfeit; one mile.

A. Belmont's ch. f. *Pilgrim*, 2 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Pilgrim, by Stockwell. (Miller.)..... 1
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. *Fairplay*, 2 years, by imp. Bulrounds, dam Jenny Rose, by Glencoe. (Gray.) 2
Time—1:52¾.

THE SECOND MATCH

was between two three-year-old fillies, Mr. A. BELMONT's *Attraction*, and Mr. L. JEROME's *Rapture*, for $500 a side, one mile. As a two-year old, *Rapture* was a remarkably fast filly, winning two or three good races; she has not, however, realized the great promise which she then gave, and her three-year-old performances have been of a mediocre character. CHARLES MILLER and the mount on Mr. BELMONT's filly, and PALMER rode *Rapture*. Just before the race, *Attraction*, who is a high-strung filly, showed great nervousness, which was manifested by a violent trembling in every limb, and which caused many who had backed her to hedge and invest on Mr. JEROME's filly. The pool betting averaged about $100 to $70 on *Attraction*, and was quite spirited. Both fillies carried 107 pounds; the customary weight in races for three-year olds exclusively at Jerome Park being 110 pounds, with the usual allowance for fillies. They got off well together, but *Attraction* being quickest in getting on her legs, took the track before they reached the turn, and led until nearing the quarter pole, when *Rapture* deprived her of the leading position, and as they went around the Club House bend the latter showed half a length in front. *Rapture* still led as they passed the half-mile pole, and looked so formidable that a well-known sporting Senator shouted, "A hundred that JEROME wins," when he was immediately "shot" by a well-known owner and trainer of racers, who felt assured the Belmonts filly would come again after her rider had got a pull on her. He was not mistaken, for when the horses reappeared in sight after going around the hill, *Attraction* was at *Rapture's* head. A struggle, short, sharp and decisive, ensued on the lower stretch, and when the horses swept around the turn into the homestretch, *Attraction* was in front, and with the race evidently in hand. She was never afterward headed and *Attraction* won the race by a length in 1:51¾; thus scoring a second triumph for Mr. BELMONT, who unfortunately was not present to receive the congratulations of his friends on his double success.

SECOND RACE—Match, $500 each, half forfeit; one mile.

A. Belmont's b. f. *Attraction*, 3 years, by Australian, dam Blue Bonnet, by Glencoe. (C. Miller.) 1
Lorillard, Jerome & Kennedy's ch. f. *Rapture*, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Sylphide, by imp. Yorkshire. (Palmer.)..... 2
Time—1:51¾.

The third match was for $1,000, half forfeit, one mile, between Mr. BELMONT's chestnut colt *Beverly*, 2 years, and Mr. LITTELL's chestnut colt by *Bulrounds*, dam *Alice Mildmay*, 2 years. The former, however, pulled lame, and the race did not come off.

THIRD RACE—Match, $1,000 each, half forfeit; one mile.

A. Belmont's ch. c. *Beverly*, 2 years, by Bulrounds, dam Maroon.....
M. A. Littell's ch. c. by Bulrounds, dam Emma Gibson.....forfeit

THE TWO-MILE RACE

for a purse of $800, of which the second horse received $100, had the following five entries, all of which started: H. P. MCGRATH's br. g. *Duffy*, three years, by HUNTER's *Lexington*, dam *Ohio*, 86 pounds; L. B. MORRAN's b. g. *Gentoman*, by *Uncle Vic*, dam by *Sovereign*, 105 pounds; J. W. WELDON's ch. g. *Aldebaran*, aged, by *Commodore*, dam *Nemesis Lewis*, 115 pounds; R. W. WALDER's ch. h. *Sanford*, four years, by *Uncle Vic*, dam *Doll Carter*, 100 pounds; and HUNTER & TRAVERS' (J. T. FOOTE's) b. c. *Essex*, three years, by *Lexington*, dam *Britannia*, fourth, 85 pounds. The brilliant running of *Gentoman* at Saratoga last August, where he ran a mile and three-quarters in 3:00¾, the fastest time on record at the distance, naturally made him a great favorite for this race, and the odds at 5 to $100 were current on his winning. At the moment of starting, *Duffy* came into collision with the favorite, nearly upsetting him, but the latter quickly recovering, took the lead, with *Duffy* and *Sanford* next, and the last in a cluster. By the time the quarter pole was reached, the horses were well strung out; *Gentoman* leading *Sanford* two lengths, with *Essex* third, *Duffy* fourth, and *Aldebaran* last—a position he retained throughout. In this order the first mile was run in 1:51; *Gentoman* leading *Sanford* a length as they went under the string; *Essex* three lengths behind the latter. *Gentoman* led throughout the second mile, and came home an easy winner, "hands down," by two lengths; *Sanford* six lengths before *Duffy*, who only beat *Essex* half a length for third place. Time—3:45¾.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $400, $100 of which to be given to the second horse; two miles, for all ages.

R. Wallder's b. g. *Gentoman*, 4 years.....1
J. W. Weldon's ch. h. *Sanford*, 4 years.....2
H. P. McGrath's b. g. *Duffy*, 4 years.....3
Hunter & Travers' b. c. *Essex*, 3 years.....4
J. W. Weldon's ch. g. *Aldebaran*, aged.....5
Time—3:45¾.

THE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES,

for all ages, gentlemen riders, one mile, $50 entrance, had eight entries, five of which accepted. These were DE COURCY FORBES' br. h. *Lobelia*, 170 pounds; C. P. ELWES' b. g. *Bohemian*, 161 pounds; J. G. BENKEISER's b. h. *Northumberland*, 151 pounds; A. CLASON's ch. h. *Al Fresco*, 145 pounds, and J. G. BENKEISER's ch. g. *Tycoon*, 135 pounds. *Northumberland*, *Al Fresco* and *Lobelia* were in equal estimation, each bringing 100, and *Bohemian* and *Tycoon* $35 each. *Lobelia* and *Bohemian* got off first, and *Northumberland*, going to the bad management of his rider, last. Going around the turn, *Lobelia* went wide and lost a good deal of ground, *Tycoon* taking sides with *Bohemian*, who was ridden by that consummate gentleman jockey, Captain ELWES. Going around the Club House bluff, *Al Fresco* took third place, and at one time looked very formidable, but his leg giving way, his chance was extinguished. A splendid race home between *Bohemian* and *Tycoon* resulted in favor of the former by a neck only. *Lobelia* was third, and *Northumberland* was fourth. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Sweepstake, for all ages; gentlemen riders; one mile; $50 entrance, half forfeit; to name and close 20th September.

C. P. Elwes's b. g. *Bohemian*, 161 pounds.....1
J. G. Benkeiser's ch. h. *Tycoon*, 135 pounds.....2
Dr. Henry Parkman's b. g. *Lobelia*, 170 pounds.....3
J. G. Bickerstaff's ch. h. *Northumberland*, 156 pounds 4
A. Clason's ch. h. *Al Fresco*, 145 pounds.....5
Time—1:48¾.

THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES

for all ages, $15 each, play or pay, with $200 added, one mile and an eighth, had nine runners—R. W. CAMERON's bl. f. *Incorruptible*, to be sold for $300 and carrying 97 pounds; H. P. MCGRATH's b. m. *Biddy Malone*, $1,000 and 116 pounds; T. G. HACON's ch. m. *Sweet Home*, $700 and 103 pounds; C. LITTLEFIELD's ch. m. *Rosa*, $700 and 101 pounds; R. D. WALDER's b. m. *Minty*, $600 and 103 pounds; W. KERWIN's b. m. *Sophie*, $600 and 98 pounds; FRENCH & WITHERS' ch. h. *Rooster*, $600 and 98 pounds, and S. T. Combs, $600 and 77 pounds, and J. W. HELDCOM's b. g. *Jubal*, $600 and 98 pounds. Of this lot *Rosa* was the favorite, selling in one pool for $1,000; and *Sweet Home*, *Minty*, *Jubal*, *Rooster*, *Sophie* and the field fell. The start was a furious one, and when the flag fell *Rosa* was first out, but GILPATRICK pulled her back, and *Jubal* led under the wire, with *Sweet Home*, *Minty*, *Rosa* and *Sophie* next. As they neared the quarter pole, *Rosa*, who had recovered herself, passed all her horses and assumed the lead, being two lengths ahead of *Minty*, who was a length in front of *Sweet Home*. Mr. CAMERON's filly retained her lead around the hill and half way along the stretch, when she broke and lost her speed, falling back. The race now lay between *Minty* and *Sweet Home*, and on coming up the stretch the former appeared all over a winner, when BROWN brought up *Jubal* with a terrific rush, passed *Sweet Home* and *Minty*, but could not catch the leader, who, however, won by half a length. Slow was third, and *Jubal* fourth. A complaint of foul riding against Pallas, the jockey on *Rooster*, was made by the rider of *Sweet Home*, who had been badly cut in the collision that occurred at the race, but after hearing the evidence of the rider of *Sweet Home* who stated that he was unable to see the foul, and that the contested contact between *Rooster* and *Minty*, the judges gave the race to *Rooster*. The money was paid by Mr. P. MORRIS, being one of his sweepstakes, and was quite satisfactory to purchasers of *Rosa*. *Minty* & WITHERS' who have got back the purchase money at the first time of asking. He was sold in accordance with the conditions of the race to Mr. HINCHMAN, of Jersey City, N. J., for $300, of which surplus ($100) half goes to the jockey's hook.

THE GREAT RACE.

On the last day of the meeting, the race number eight, which a purse of $2,000 is to be contested for, there are six entries, four names all of them well known in fame—*Lady Thorn*, *Goldsmith Maid*, *Lucy* and *American Girl*. Two horses, the gelding *George Palmer* and the stallion *Rhode Island* complete the list. Much excitement is already manifested in anticipation of this trot, as in truth there will might be, and their different backers are one and all sanguine as to the success of their particular favorites. The double teams are called at at the following rates: *Jesse Wales* and mate, $150; *Lady Thompson* and mate, $65; *India-rubber* Bay and mate, $15; the field, $10; record of $100, at $45, at $10, at $10; sold a third and fourth time at slightly varying figures. The single horses in the first race had no pools sold. In the afternoon, pools for double teams sold: *Wales*, $200; *Thompson*, $140; Bay, $40; field, $25.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The first race was for horses that had never trotted better than three minutes. Five started. *Nellie* took the pole, *Nobed* second, *Butcher's Boy* third, WILLIAM BAIN's horse next, and Dr. OGLE's horse last. The first heat of this race was done in: 46½ seconds, first quarter; 1:16½ the first half; the mile in 2:36. *Nellie* took the lead for a few strides, when *Butcher's Boy* caught her up and never once afterward gave her a chance. The racing was, however, between these two; although Dr. OGLE's horse was placed third, he never looked like winning. The other two were never in the hunt. In the second heat three horses started. *Butcher's Boy* had the pole, *Nellie* next, and Dr. OGLE's horse outside. *Butcher's Boy* took the lead and held it all through. OGLE's horse got into trouble on the first quarter, then on the longstretch he broke, and *Butcher's Boy* got quite away from him, and though the other horse worked hard, he could not get up the necessary steam. On the homestretch the leader made great way and came in a splendid winner, showing no distress and fairly distancing his rivals. *Nellie* in this heat was nowhere. Second heat—time in 2:36 seconds, first quarter; 1:18 first half; the mile in 2:42.

THIRD HEAT.—Two horses started; *Butcher's Boy* had the pole, Dr. OGLE's horse second. Time of third heat: First quarter, 39 seconds; first half, 1:20; the mile, 2:44. This heat caused much excitement, as it had all the interest of a contest. *Butcher's Boy* took the lead, and held his own without any trouble. He coupled along with a steady, even stride that showed his pluck and determination—two qualities indispensable for a trotter. Dr. OGLE's horse broke badly on the homestretch, and never showed himself likely to win. There were full five lengths between the horses before they reached the last quarter, and the race was won by a distance.

DOUBLE TEAM RACE.

In the double team race which followed, ROBER's team was first; DAN MACE's, second; W. BRIGGS', third; H. BRADLEY's, fourth; H. A. HALL's, fifth; B. S. WRIGHT's, sixth. The favorite teams was *Jesse Wales* and *Honest Allen*, one of the best pole horses in the States, driven by W. H. BONST. The first heat was trotted in: First quarter, 37¾; first half, 1:15½; the mile, 2:32. This was a brilliant trot. The lot got off well together. The favorites led after a few paces, and held on closely waited on by H. BRADLEY's team. On the homestretch these horses quit and led for some strides; then on dashed the favorites, and it was neck and neck until the last moment, when H. BRADLEY's team took the final lead, and came in the loudly-applauded winners of a hard-won victory.

THIRD HEAT.—At the start, H. BRADLEY'S, first; B. S. WRIGHT'S, second; H. A. HALL'S, third; D. MACE'S fourth. At the finish, H. BRADLEY'S team first; D. MACE'S, second; B. S. WRIGHT'S, third; H. A. HALL'S, fourth. Time—36½, first quarter; 1:12, first half; the mile, 2:30. This heat was even more closely contested than either of the former ones. The winners of these two heats were their owners' pets, and tried the tone of the others for several strides. The three first teams fought it out on the homestretch—now one gaining half a length; now another shot a little in advance. The excitement was intense, as large sums of money were on the result. The horses were fairly handled, and good faith prevailed.

In the fourth heat—H. BRADLEY'S, first; D. MACE'S, second; B. S. WRIGHT'S, third; H. A. HALL'S, fourth. Time—First quarter, 38 seconds; first half, 1:16; the mile, 2:32¾. H. BRADLEY'S team won a closely contested heat in this fourth heat, and consequently the winners of the race, which was highly interesting as being as close as it was possible without being a dead heat.

Toward evening the wind fell and the weather looked more settled than it did in the morning. The attendance on the day was thin; few ladies graced the Grand Stand, but hopes are high for a grand day to-morrow.

THE FIRST DAY'S ENTRIES.

The entries for the two races described above were as follows:

No. 1—Purse of $800, for horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes; $300 to first, $100 to second, and $200 to third.

1. E. Russell, Stoughton, Mass., names s. m. Nellie.
2. Owner, Lewiston, Me., names br. g. Revenue.
3. Thomas Carpenter, Hartford, Conn., names br. m. Ida.
4. Dr. Ogle, New-York City, names br. h., (no name.)
5. R. C. Woodward, Brooklyn, N. Y., names b. m. Brooklyn Maid.
6. E. Rogers, North Bridgewater, Mass., names b. g. Butcher's Boy.
7. Owner, Cranston, R. I., names b. m. Olive Logan.
8. Charles Peace, Providence, R. I., names br. m. (no name.)
9. Benjamin Mace, New-York City, names b. m., (no name.)
10. William Bane, New-York City, names b. g. (no name.)
11. Henry Taylor, Portland, Me., names b. h. Nabob.
12. Benjamin Mace, New-York City, names b. g. Tommy and br. m. Bay Mare.
13. Henry Bailey, Boston, Mass., names blk. g. Black Harry and ch. g. Bob Strickland.
14. J. M. Bodine, New-York City, names b. g. Commodore Nutt and s. g. Barrel John.

Second Day—Fair Weather and a Good Course—First Match Won by Drift—Second Undecided.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—This was the second day of the race. The weather was delightful, the course in excellent condition, and the attendance large. The first race, for a purse of $1,500—$900 to the first, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third horse—resulted as follows:

Drift	1	1	1
Belle of Clyde	2	2	2
Lightfoot	3	3	3
Monsoon	4	4	4
Stellie	5	dis.	

Time—2:34¼, 2:35¼, 2:41¼.

The second race, for a purse of $2,000, $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second and $300 to the third, was postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock on account of evening coming on. Four heats had been trotted, with the following result:

Palmer	1	2	1	1
Twang	3	1	2	2
Sunrise	2	3	3	3
White Fawn	4	4	4	4
Belle of Brooklyn	6	6	10	5
Mambrino Prince	5	5	6	6
Dresden	7	7	5	7
Old Pat	10	8	7	8
Lessie	8	10	8	9
Daniel Boone	9	9	9	10
Garibaldi	11	dis.		
Gilbreth Knox	12	dis.		

Time—2:34¼, 2:31¼, 2:30, 2:41¼.

The Woodlawn Course, Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—At the Woodlawn Course to-day the track was in good condition and the weather clear and warm.

The first race was for the Railroad Purse, two-mile heats, for all ages; purse, $800.

Paul & Jackson's b. c. Charley Walker, 4 years old.....1 1
Tarr's b. m. Woodford Belle, 5 years old.....2 2
F. Meaher's ch. Bob Lee, 6 years old.....dis
Time—3:34¼, 3:31¼.

The winner was the favorite.

The dash of one and a quarter miles, for a purse of $200, was won by JAMES CARLISE's b. f. *Sue Morrissey*, 4 years old, beating RICHARDS & KILGOUR's b. f. *Belle Bay*, 4 years old, second, and STEGLAFF's b. g. *Lancer*, 4 years old, third. Time—2:13¼. *Sue Morrissey* was the favorite in this race.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which left Liverpool Sept. 22, and Queenstown Sept. 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were those received by the *City of Brooklyn*.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

French War Rumors—Emburgo Laid Upon the Emperor of the Chinese Minister—Method of the French Government to Grant a Concession to Americans for Another Transatlantic Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 24, 1869.

The Government, it is said, is about to get up another war excitement, as a counter check to that which is likely to be created by the carrying out of the threats of M. KERATRY and his colleagues of the Left, in regard to the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, and which is causing it great perplexity. With this view a rumor has been circulated among the "well-informed" men of the Bourse that the Emperor has sent an energetic note to Berlin, declaring that the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Baden in the Confederation of the North, which we are assured will take place as soon as the Baden Chambers meet, will be regarded as a casus belli. I need not tell you that the internal condition of France at the present moment is such as to render war a physical impossibility. The Emperor has not strength enough, personally or politically, to venture upon a conflict of this magnitude. His whole preoccupation at present is to devise means of assuring the succession of his throne to his son. He can only do this by lessening the burdens of his people and giving them a voice in the question of peace and war. The report to which I refer may, therefore, be regarded as a mere political manœuvre to divert the public attention from the questions which are more immediately pressing.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The departure of the Chinese Embassy for Sweden this week gave rise to some embarrassments at the Legation on which Mr. BURLINGAME had not counted. At the last moment the proprietor of the house which it had occupied in the Rue Bel Respero put in a claim for damages to his furniture which made the pig-tails of Mr. BURLINGAME's colleagues stand on end, and even upset the equanimity of that well-balanced diplomat himself. Mr. BURLINGAME offered to deposit 12,000 francs to abide the issue of an appraisement by a competent person, and increased the offer to 14,000, which was refused. He then appealed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who threatened to send down a file of soldiers to the house unless the Mission was allowed to remove its baggage quietly. This had the desired effect, and the Ambassadors and their suite left the same day.

The greedy and arbitrary conduct of the Paris house proprietors is driving all the foreigners to the hotels, and limiting the stay of most of them in the French capital. You can have no idea of the embarrassments and vexations to which strangers are subjected, both on hiring and quitting an apartment. The claims for damages at the end of a term, when followed by the detention of baggage, are not, it is true, very favorably entertained by the tribunals; but this does not prevent them being made, in the hope that the anxiety of people to get away, and to avoid law proceedings, will induce them to submit to the imposition. My advice to every American coming to Paris is to go to an hotel to avoid these annoyances. He will save both money and temper by following it.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The conditions under which the French Transatlantic Cable was allowed to be landed on the American shores are, it is well known, provisional. Our Government, with the consent of MM. ERLANGER and REUTER, reserved to Congress the right of suspending or putting an end to the authorization. The eventuality which dictated this prudent provision has arisen, as you will see by the following correspondence:

"*To His Excellency M. Rouade de la Roquette, Minister of the Navy:*

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, for themselves and their associates, promoters of the United States Continental Telegraph Company, respectfully state that they are desirous of laying a cable between some point on the coast of the United States and Brest, in the Empire of France, and they now ask of your Excellency to grant to them permission to land and operate the said cable under the usual restrictions. The undersigned respectfully ask the early consideration of this request, and that the decision of your Excellency may be forwarded to the care of the United States Legation, Paris.

The undersigned have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servants."

This application was signed by two retired Generals and a Major of the United States volunteers and regular army, and by another American gentleman holding a prominent position abroad. The amount necessary to be deposited on receiving the authorization, was subscribed, and all the usual forms complied with. The reply received from the Minister was to the effect that an exclusive privilege to land a cable having been granted, MM. ERLANGER and REUTER, the latter request could not be accorded.

A memorial has been addressed to the State Department in Washington embracing copies of these letters, and demanding of our Government to suspend the authorization granted to M. M. ERLANGER and REUTER to work their cable until the French authorities concede a similar privilege to the memorialists. It is urged, and with justice, that the concessionaires of the French monopoly were bitterly hostile to the North during the rebellion, and that they have no claim to any special indulgence from the United States even under the terms of the authority granted to them to land their cable. If Mr. FISH does not take any notice of the memorial it is to be hoped that Congress will, for it would be a crying injustice to allow the authorization to stand good against the right of our citizens to the enjoyment of a similar authorization from the French Government.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the American Ship Dreadnought—Sufferings and Ultimate Rescue of the Crew.

The Valparaiso *Mercurio*, of Sept. 3, publishes the following particulars of the loss of the American ship *Dreadnought*, on the 4th of July last, while bound from Liverpool to San Francisco:

The steamer *Rio Bio* has brought to this port Captain P. N. MATHEW and part of the officers of the American ship *Dreadnought*, of San Francisco, which was lost on the morning of July 4, on Cape Posse, to the northeast of the island of Tierra del Fuego.

The *Dreadnought* sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of April, with a cargo of two thousand tons, consisting of iron, crockery and hardware. Her loss was occasioned by her having scuttered nearer shore than was supposed, and when the breakers were discovered, she was broadsided and drifting with the current. The crew, thirty-four in all, including the officers, the stewardess and a boy of 13 years, had hardly time to get into two small boats, which they succeeded in lowering, saving none of their effects but the clothes they had on, and not a mouthful of provisions.

For seventeen days they subsisted on the shellfish which they gathered from the rocks at low tide. At night they slept on shore around large fires which they lighted. The Indians treated them well, not offering them the slightest violence. By day they pursued their course southward, toward the Straits of La Maire, and on the seventeenth day after their shipwreck, fell in with the Norwegian bark *Gerard Dick*, whose Captain, A. ANDERSEN, treated them with all possible kindness and attention, for which they feel profoundly thankful.

The *General Birch* landed the sufferers at Talcahuano on the 17th inst. Two of them were left in the hospital at that port, and will certainly lose their toes, which are frostbitten.

Captain MATHEW is well known in Valparaiso, having commanded for many years the clipper *Wild Ayrer*, which used to run between this port and that of New-York.

THE FRENCH TRAGEDY.

The Murder of a Novelty at Fontainebleau—The Alleged Culprits in Custody.

Paris (Sept. 24) Correspondence Morning Herald.

The mysterious murder continues to interest the public far more than all this empty nonsense. The mystery has been partly solved. It appears that the murdered woman and her children have been identified. Their name was KINCK, and they lived at Rouhaix. Besides themselves, the family consisted of a father and an elder son by a former marriage, and it is inferred that it is they who perpetrated the crime. The KINCKS were well off; they owned three houses at Rouhaix, and the father and eldest son drove a lucrative business in woollen goods. The husband, wanting to extend his business, wished his wife and the younger children to remove to Alsace, where he had another house, so as to convert the whole of his establishment at Rouhaix into a manufactory. The wife objected, thinking her husband was going a great deal too fast—hence the quarrel. He had his eldest son left Roubaix for Paris upward of a week ago, and the wife was ordered to join them with the remainder of the children. On Sunday last they met, and after returning to Paris it seems that the eldest son and the mother and five other children all left Paris for Pantin in a hackney coach. The son alighted first, took the mother and two of the children with him, the other three children remaining in the carriage. It is assumed that he took them to the place where the bodies were found, and murdered them with the assistance of his father or another accomplice. He then returned to the hackney-carriage to fetch the other three children. The coachman was paid and discharged, and the murderer took the other three victims to the spot where his accomplice was in waiting, and dispatched them too. No trace of the KINCKS (father and son) has yet been discovered, and it is feared that they may have escaped. The Police, however, have obtained very accurate descriptions of them, and it is hoped they will not long be able to evade detection. The hackney coachman who unconsciously drove the victims to the place has identified the bodies, in spite of the hideous wounds that disfigure their faces. Dr. TARDIEU, one of the medical men who performed the post-mortem examination, tells me that the wounds were evidently inflicted with a kind of blind fury, and by very inexperienced hands. Some of the wounds were inflicted with a knife or razor, but most of them might have been produced by blows dealt with a spade or pickaxe. The above sums up all the latest information on this ghastly subject. A few further particulars are given by *Galignani*:

"The information obtained in the course of yesterday tends to show that the murder was committed by the father of the children and his eldest son, which latter had passed some days at the Hotel du Chemin de Fer du Nord, 13, Boulevard Denain, and went by the name of JEAN KINCK, mechanician, of Roubaix. On Sunday evening, about 6, a well-dressed woman with five children, came and inquired for their young man, and was told that he was out. "Oh!" said she, I have arrived two hours earlier than I was expected. I will return. When she after wards came again he had not come in, and she seemed surprised. She engaged two bedrooms for herself and her children, and left a packet and a hand-basket containing linen. Neither she nor the children were again seen. As to KINCK, he did not reappear until 8 o'clock the next morning, when he entered hurriedly with another man, went up to his room, and changed his clothes. A short time after, they both went out and never returned. The clothes left off were afterwards found to be stained with blood. Another account states that the woman and the children dined at an eating-house where three men, evidently known to them, were seated at the same table. Two of the men went out with them after the repast, and it is inferred that she has been asked if a narcotic might not have been administered in some drink partaken of by the whole of the women's party, and so prepared them to receive death without note or resistance. A piece of information of some importance has been obtained, and will be of utility in the identification of the guilty parties. The driver of a four-seated cab has deposed that at 11:30 on Sunday night he was hailed near the station of Aubervilliers by a stranger aged about 20, accompanied by a lady and five children, and who engaged him to convey the party to Pantin. When they had arrived near that place the young man ordered the coachman to stop, alighted with the female and two younger children, and started off with them in the direction of the Chemin Vert, the place where the crime was perpetrated; shortly after he returned to fetch the three others, and then paid the cabman his fare. An ironmonger in the Rue de Flandre, at La Villette, has also informed the Police that on Sunday evening, at about 6, a young man, in every point corresponding to the description of JEAN KINCK, purchased a spade and a shovel, which he then left, and called for two hours later, going in the direction of PANTIN, and is supposed to have dug the grave beforehand. Several friends were with the deceased when the individual called the second time, and all of them remarked the embarrassed air of the young man, and continued to talk of it after he had left. JEAN KINCK is step-son of the woman, having born him during a first marriage of the father. The last-named, who, as above stated, is believed to have had a share in the crime, lived in apparent affluence, and is said to have been seen in Paris with his eldest son a fortnight back. A rumor that the father had been arrested and that the body of JEAN KINCK had been taken out of the Seine is not confirmed. The investigations of the Police are of course conducted with the greatest secr

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Mail News by the Steamship Alaska.

More Severe Earthquake Shocks in Peru.

UNUSUAL RISINGS OF THE SEA.

Progress of the Revolution in Nicaragua.

The steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall Sept. 26, bringing the regular mails, passengers and merchandise, reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of our special correspondence we are indebted to the Purser. The *Alaska*'s treasure list is as follows:

Fund, Parker & Co.	$8,370	Grant Bros	$400
Jones McMillan	7,000	Troup & Co.	400
S. L. Isaac & Asch	1,000	McKesson & Robbins	400
Total			$18,570

South American Countries—Earthquake Shocks in Peru—Rising of the Sea—Affairs in Chili—Parliamentary Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, United States of Colombia, Sept. 28, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Peyta*, which arrived here on the 20th inst., brings little news of importance except the accounts of continued earthquakes in Peru. From the 20th to the 24th of August violent shocks were felt in almost every part of the South. The people were leaving the cities and taking refuge in the open country. At Pisagua upon one occasion the sea fell sixteen feet, and immediately afterward rose more than ten feet above its ordinary level. The most severe shock experienced at Tacna since the 13th August last year occurred on the 24th ult. No great damage was done to property, and happily no lives were lost. The steamer *Peyta* was some distance south of Tacna at the time, on her way to Valparaiso, and experienced the shock just fifteen seconds later.

The writer had the good fortune to meet Purser RICHARDSON, of the *Peyta*, soon after his arrival at Panama. He describes the effect of the shock at sea as follows:

"On the 24th of August, at 1:20 P. M., being then in latitude 19°17' south, and longitude 70°21' west, or what is the same thing, forty-nine miles off the port of Arica, Peru, from 10 fathoms, and in seventy-five fathoms water, we felt a violent shaking which lasted fifty seconds, causing a terrible panic among the passengers. Although the movement at first appeared insignificant, immediately after it was from its nature, to be not severe, it subsequently proved that any person on board had ever experienced. It was followed by a succession of others to the number of twenty, though all of them less severe, until 2:40 P. M., when the last was felt. At the same time it may be almost affirmed that after the first very slight tremor, seven to eight minutes, at most, only a few seconds elapsed.

Its direction is estimated to have been from north to south, for at Iquique it was felt with much less violence at 1:40 P. M., that is 15 minutes later, at a port which is only fifty-seven miles south of the place where it was felt by us; and again at Cobija, which is 197 miles north of Iquique, there is stated not to have been the slightest movement.

The shock having been of the vibratory kind, considerable damage was done to articles of a breakable nature on board the steamer, its intensity being reduced, by reason of her iron skin; for notwithstanding that all brittle articles were kept in compartments two or three inches high, the shaking jerked them up to a height of five inches. An iron chest, weighing from ten to twelve quintals, was moved four inches from its place, "five-inch cast-iron plates were parted in place, the compasses were injured and one of them destroyed.

During the movement the sea boiled all around the vessel, and as far as the eye could reach, in bubbles from a foot and a half to two feet in height, producing the exceptionally sound of a heavy rain falling upon the roof, accompanied by strange creaking and dull, rumbling noise, while the coast, of a broken nature, and rising to a height of 1,800 to 2,000 feet, became wrapped in a dense cloud of dust, caused by the detachment from its summit of large masses of friable matter, which, in its fall, mostly crumbled to powder.

The shaking was so violent as to prevent locomotion, obliging every one to seize hold of something in order to keep his feet, for the vibration threw us to a height of two inches from the deck.

All the people on board, among whom were a number of old seafaring men, unanimously testified that they had never experienced so protract ed and violent a shock.

For some time after the movement had ceased many of the persons on board experienced a general and uncomfortableness in the precise cause of which they could not assign.

The fact of there having been no serious accident on board, speaks very highly in favor of the solidity and staunchness of this vessel, but it is the general opinion that if the shock had lasted, she would have been hard pushed to be able to resist, for such was its violence that it was feared she would give way somewhere, which, fortunately, did not happen.

The gross weight of the steamer during the shock was 2,071 tons."

Further news from Peru sets forth that at present there is a real crisis, both in economical and political affairs. The earthquake predictions still keep the people in alarm, but nevertheless a great deal of discussion has taken place relative to the economical position of the country.

The attention of the Government has been called to some rumored revolutionary plots, and the other day Señor SALAVERRIA, Minister of the Interior during PRADO's administration, Señor CHACALTANA, editor of the *Comercio*, and a few others, were imprisoned. Subsequently, however, the President ordered their release, and it is believed that public order will not be disturbed.

CHILI.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 20th ult., there were interruptions, protests, calls to order, and all manner of Parliamentary sallies on occasion of the debates upon the appropriation of the sum of $20,000 for the expenses of the Bishops' journey to Rome. A sharp opposition has been made to the grant, and, as the question has not been settled, it would not be surprising if the day for the Bishops' departure arrives without the bill having been passed. The general policy of the Government was recently discussed on occasion of the debate on the charges against the Intendente of Maule. Dissatisfied with the new loss on electoral registers, and with the other reforms which the Ministry has seconded, the minority of the Chamber accuses the Chief of the Cabinet with failing to comply with the promises contained in his programme. On the other hand, some partisans of the Government disapprove of what they term its lack of energy, and reproach it with pursuing a line of policy satisfactory neither to its friends nor adversaries. Meanwhile the Minister of the Interior is doing his best to resist the extreme pretensions of both parties, and although it cannot as yet be known whether the conciliatory plan will prove successful, it seems to be already producing some benefits. The Minister of Finance, since his accession to office, has proved himself an element of great strength to the Government, and it is owing to the confidence which Congress has in his capabilities that a bill passed it for raising a loan of four million of dollars for the construction of the Talcahuano and Chillan Railway. Congress also received very favorably the financial report recently presented by him. This report shows a large increase of revenue during the past year over the preceding one, the chief items being in the customs, Government monopolies, and the Northern Railway, the respective amounts in the order just stated being $[illegible] 10, $[illegible] 20%, and $[illegible] 58, or $[illegible] 43% out of a grand total of $[illegible] 66%; a result highly satisfactory, and indicative of the progress and prosperity of the Republic. Government has asked an appropriation of $20,000 to enable it to prosecute the work of enlightening the savages of Araucania.

United States of Colombia—Rogues Quiet—Anticipated Disturbances in Tolima—Attempt to Burn Panama—Arrest of Supposed Conspirators—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Colombia, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869.

Bogota is still in the enjoyment of peace and quiet. There is no news of any importance from the capital. By the arrival of the office on the 22d inst. we are placed in receipt of the following interesting news, however, from the interior:

With the exception of Tolima, all the States appear pretty quiet at present, and rumors of revolutionary movements are not so rife as they were some time since.

The Legislative Assembly of Boyaca declares that the State is not in favor of SALGAR for President. MOSQUERA will undoubtedly be the choice of Boyaca.

It is again reported from Tolima that a revolution is arranging to overthrow the Government of Señor CARCANO, and that arms are being largely bought for the purpose.

The State Assembly of Magdalena met on the 6d inst. After the election of officers of the Assembly there was a meeting of the Liberal Party, which brought on a reconciliation between the partisans of Señor MARIANO ARELLO and those of Señor CAMPO SERRANO, and a tacit understanding with the pure Conservatives who never joined the League or Mosquerista Party. From information received through a reliable channel it is certain that the vote of this State will be polled for General SALGAR for the position of President of the Republic.

The news from the district of Chiriqui, brought by the *Meteoro*, is of interest, but rather unsatisfactory. A great deal of political excitement exists. On the night of the 20th, a ball was given in Dolago, near David. Politicians figured largely at the entertainment, and during the evening a political discussion arose, and a fight ensued, in which a young man was killed. The gentleman who gave the entertainment was obliged to flee the Department, and he arrived in this city by the *Meteoro*.

There has been a good deal of excitement on the Isthmus on account of revolutionary reports.

The American whaler *Splendid* has arrived off Panama. She was last from the Galleagos Islands, and has 1,100 barrels of oil which is being shipped to New-York per Panama Railroad vessels. The *Carolina R. Foot* also arrived with 600 barrels oil to be shipped to E. WILLIAMS, New-York.

A few days since a most diabolical plot to burn the City of Panama was discovered. The plan was to set fire to many of the principal stores and houses, and then follow it up with robbery and murder. Four or five Italians charged with being implicated in the conspiracy were arrested and put in prison. There can be no punishment bad enough for such villains, and it is to be hoped that the Government will meet out to them their just retribution. The laws of the Isthmus have little dread for such desperados, for they seldom reach the criminal at at present administered.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Alaska*, arrived at Aspinwall early Friday morning, the 24th instant, bringing General S. A. HURLBUT, United States Minister to Colombia, and family, also J. ABBOTT PERRY, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., United States Vice-Consul for Aspinwall. In consequence of sickness, and the sudden death of Mr. CHARLES E. PERRY (the United States Consul's) eldest son, Mr. PERRY returns to the United States on the *Alaska*. On Saturday, the 25th, General HURLBUT visited Panama and had an interview with President CORREDOR. The ship canal across the Isthmus, was the subject of the interview, and some important points were discussed, the result of which I did not learn. The General, accompanied by his family, sailed yesterday morning on the Royal Mail steamer *Tamaulipas*, for Carthagena, en route to Bogota.

The United States sloop-of-war *Seminole* is at Aspinwall. The health of the Isthmus is generally good.

Central American Affairs—New American Minister to Guatemala—Residence of New-Guatemalan Minister of the Nicaraguan Revolutionists—The Salvador Indigo Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, commanded by DOUGLAS, has arrived, bringing late news from Central America. The following is a summary of the most important items:

GUATEMALA.

On the 11th ult. General ERIS HENRY WARNER and Mr. SILAS A. HUDSON were received by the President—the former for the purpose of taking leave on retiring from the office of Minister of the United States, and the latter to present his credentials as newly-appointed Minister. The usual speeches were made, in the course of which the President expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which General WARNER had always conducted his mission. Several slight skirmishes had taken place between the Government troops and the small force headed by the revolutionary chief SERAPIO CRUZ. All of these resulted in favor of the Government, and it was believed that he had taken refuge in the State of Chiapas, Mexico.

HONDURAS.

General ROUSSAU, late Minister Resident of the United States, took his leave of the Government of Honduras on the 10th, and his successor, General A. BAXTER, presented his credentials to the President. The National Congress has published a decree declaring the Captain-General and present President, Don JOSE MARIA MEDINA, re-elected to the Presidency for the term which commences Feb. 1, 1870, and concludes in 1874. By another decree of Congress, President MEDINA is authorized to wear the decorations presented to him by foreign nations. Congress closed its sessions on the 16th August.

NICARAGUA.

The revolution in Nicaragua still continues, notwithstanding the attempts made by the other Central American Governments to bring about some peaceable solution of the difficulty. The last Envoy who arrived in Leon was Señor LDO. D. MANUEL COLINDRES, sent as Commissioner by the Government of Honduras to offer his services and represent that Government in Nicaragua. As yet he does not appear to have taken any active steps toward carrying his mission to a termination. On the 20th ult. a combat took place at the town of Narasotto, situated about halfway on the road from Leon to Managua. According to the accounts published in the revolutionary journals of Leon, the Government attacked the rebels with the whole of their forces, and were completely routed, suffering great loss in dead, wounded, baggage, &c. This same fight, however, is represented by the Government Gazette published in Managua as a very trifling affair, and as having caused joy on account of a severe storm taking place and preventing further fighting. The Gazette also states that the departments of New Segovia and Matagalpa have been occupied by the Government forces under command of D. JOSE LEON AVENDANO. This is admitted to be true by the official bulletin of the revolution; but it is also asserted that these troops have been entrapped, and that they cannot hope again to join the Government party.

SALVADOR.

The indigo crop promises to be very abundant this year. This is owing to the regularity with which it has rained, and also to the great extension of their works by the indigo growers. In connection with this subject it may be as well to mention that the Government has received reliable information of the manner in which indigo is being adulterated for sale. It appears that earth has been extensively used for this purpose, and in the Department of Chalatenango these excavations have been discovered, from which a large quantity had already been taken. Fine mule loads had also been captured, and their two drivers imprisoned. It is said that large quantities have been exported to Honduras, and buyers in that Republic are warned to exercise care in purchasing.

For a long time past Salvador had not been visited by an earthquake, but on the 20th ult. a slight shock was experienced at 2:10 P. M.

The Brooks' Assassination—Habeas Corpus.

In the matter of the habeas corpus in the case of JAMES DOUGHERTY and HUGH MARRA, charged with shooting at BROOKS, the Philadelphia revenue officer, with intent to kill, Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, issued writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. The writs were returnable to-day, and on the hearing it was contended on behalf of the prisoners, that there was not sufficient evidence to detain or remand them to the custody of the Pennsylvania authorities. In opposition it was contended by the District Attorney that the evidence was sufficient to establish their guilt, and that it would be an abandonment of the case were bail taken to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—How $219,000 May be Saved—Communication from Mr. Gerard on the Rights of Non-Residents to Send Children to the Schools.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Mr. LARRIGAN in the chair.

A communication was read from Mr. J. W. GERARD, School Inspector of the Fifth District, calling attention to the expulsion of twenty scholars from School No. 20 on account of their parents not residing in this City. Mr. GERARD expresses his opinion that when the children reside in this City, although the parents or guardians may not do so, they are entitled to attend the public schools, all rules or by-laws of the Board of Education notwithstanding. Mr. GERARD further suggests that the by-laws referred to be rescinded. The communication was referred.

Mr. SABIN subsequently offered a resolution in accordance with Mr. GERARD's suggestion.

Mr. BELL thought the Board should act with caution in the matter. He moved that it be referred to the legal advisor of the Board for his opinion. The motion was adopted.

The Committee appointed to make a thorough examination into the whole public school system, with a view of ascertaining in what way a reduction of expenditures may be effected without impairing the efficiency of the schools, reported. There are 117 schools in the Department of Public Instruction in the City of New-York, classified as follows: 27 grammar schools, 41 primary schools, 4 colored schools, 12 corporate schools. These are again subdivided into 31 male departments, 31 female departments, 26 primary departments, 4 colored schools, 1 high school, 2 normal schools, 18 male evening schools, 11 female evening schools, 3 colored evening schools. The 12 corporate schools are not built or owned by the City, but participate in the public school fund. The whole number of schools and departments is 236. These schools and departments, as at present organized, are conducted by the following staff of teachers: 126 principals male and female, 124 vice-principals male and female, 56 male assistants, 115 female assistants in the male schools, 42 female assistants in the female schools, 1,029 female assistants in the primary schools, 6 principals of colored schools, 22 assistants of colored schools, 3 music teachers of colored schools; 5 drawing teachers of colored schools; 31 teachers of German; 23 teachers of French; 38 teachers of music; 61 teachers of drawing; 3 teachers of penmanship; 4 teachers of science; total number of teachers, 2,411. There are also employed 2 janitresses, 27 janitors of colored schools, janitors of male schools, janitors and janitresses, $22,700; colored school principals, $2,000; colored school assistants, $113,040; colored school music and drawing teachers, and janitors, $6,140. These salaries are independent of the cost of buildings, rubbish carts, repairs, rent, fuel, gas, supplies through the Depository and other incidental expenses. The amount set apart this year for the corporate schools was $60,791 77. There are, in addition, the following officers and employes of the department: Superintendent of Schools, $7,000; Assistant Superintendent, $4,000; Clerks to Superintendent, including their salaries, $19,800; Superintendent of Buildings, Engineer, Inspector of Fuel, Messenger, Janitor and Hostler, $21,720; rent to the Board of Education and seven assistants, $23,000; for labor in Depository in receiving goods, delivering the same to the schools, and keeping the books, and for cost of delivery, $7,624. Clerks to twenty-two Boards of Trustees, $4,664 92. The Board of Education consists of twelve Commissioners, who have the general supervision of the schools, the appropriation of the moneys set apart for their maintenance, the purchase of fuel and furniture for the schools, the furnishing of supplies of books, stationery, fuel and lights. There are also 119 trustees elected by the people, five for each ward, one being chosen each year for a term of five years. There are twenty-five inspectors of Schools, who are nominated by the Mayor of the City for confirmation by the Board of Education. While the general supervision and management of the schools are confided to the Board of Education, the details are in the main left to the Trustees and Inspectors. The Inspectors certify and audit all bills incurred by the Trustees, and their opinion is required in the licensing of teachers and to their removal. The first question to be considered was what reduction can be made in the cost of supporting the schools without impairing their efficiency, and whether a more efficient system could not be adopted with less expenditure of the public money.

The Committee, in course of their inquiries, found that for alterations and repairs to school buildings, in addition to the appropriations already made, some $[illegible],000 will be required. The Committee also claimed to be made a thorough examination into the seating capacity of the school buildings in the City of New-York, and prepared a correct tabulated statement showing the whole number of seats in class and assembly rooms. The average attendance of the pupils for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, was 88,154, exclusive of those attending the corporate schools, while the number of seats in the class and assembly rooms together is 125,987, showing an excess of seats over the average attendance of 30,833. This statement clearly shows that no additional school buildings will be required during the year 1870, and for some years to come.

As to the question, How many supplementary classes exist at this date in the schools, and how many children in each and how many can be consolidated, the Committee say:

From the statement of the Superintendents it appears that there are fifty-four supplementary classes in the different schools, with attendance ranging from nine to fifty in a class, and in some departments the number of pupils taking the supplementary course is returned as 200. The whole number of males receiving instruction in this course is returned as 1,004, and females, 1,047. Your Committee are of the opinion that the construction and establishment of a daily Normal School would be a wise and economical measure, and one that the wants of the system imperatively demand; a uniform system of training for teachers is essential to obtain a uniform system of instruction. The present supplementary classes are, particularly in female departments, in the only means of fitting teachers for educating the children of our public schools, and very inadequately carries out the views held by our best educators. Inasmuch as $[illegible],000 has been set apart for the erection of a suitable building for the purpose of a daily normal school, it is thought advisable that prompt action should be had in this direction, because this institution will obviate the necessity of maintaining fifty-four supplementary classes and the expenses attending them. Until this is accomplished, your Committee are of the opinion that the supplementary classes of different schools should be so consolidated that no class shall have less than twenty-five pupils. Your Committee, after fully weighing and considering the evidence and suggestions tendered to them, have arrived at the following conclusions with respect to the economy in the pecuniary expense of the schools: That in the grammar schools the number of scholars instructed by one teacher might, with a proper regard for efficiency and economy, be raised from the present of thirty-five to fifty; that in the opinion of your Committee, such a provision should be in order to prevent its operating harshly on the teachers, to prospective in its operation. They are of the opinion that the course of instruction in all the grammar schools would be benefited by relieving the scholars from much of the detail of grammatical and enumeration of trifling facts respecting unimportant events in history. Your Committee have caused to be prepared the following, showing the cost of educating each pupil of public schools of the several wards of the City in the year 1868, exclusive of the cost of sites and buildings: First Ward, total cost of each pupil, $26 71; Second Ward, $21 06; Third Ward, $19 86; Fourth Ward, $22 42; Fifth Ward, $16 93; Sixth Ward, $22 24; Seventh Ward, $26 15; Eighth Ward, $26 61; Ninth Ward, $21 60; Tenth Ward, $23 60; Eleventh Ward, $22 70; Twelfth Ward, $21 15; Thirteenth Ward, $21 15; Fourteenth Ward, $23 61; Fifteenth Ward, $24 01; Sixteenth Ward, $24 38; Seventeenth Ward, $22 81; Eighteenth Ward, $19 60; Nineteenth Ward, $27 45; Twentieth Ward, $20 30; Twenty-first Ward, $22 41; Twenty-second Ward, $21 07. A small portion of the above differences in the cost of education of the children arises from the fact that some wards contain more grammar schools than other wards, grammar schools being more costly than primaries. The Committee find that the cost of maintaining the Department of New-York has been as follows: 1866, $111,768 23; 1867, $111,020 78; 1868, to date, $[illegible] 38. The Committee make no suggestions in regard to the colleges.

The report concludes as follows: Your Committee, in concluding, is led to believe that a wise system of economy in the expenditure of the public money, not only for school, but purposes keeping constantly in view the efficiency of the schools, the great ends and purposes for which they were established, and the fact that any extravagance and waste in the disbursements will ultimately tend to the creation of reactionary bodies in the shape of those who destroy these institutions, which are so justly regarded as one of the greatest of blessings to a free people, have decided to present the following financial statement for the ensuing year, believing that the same is ample to meet every requirement of the system: For salaries of teachers in ward schools, $1,[illegible]; for salaries of janitors, $85,000; for incidental expenses of ward schools, to be in payment of repairs to school buildings, incurred by the several Boards of Trustees, $30,000; for fuel in ward and evening schools, $80,000; for gas for ward and evening schools, $16,000; for support of evening schools, salaries, &c., $80,000; for support of normal schools, salaries, &c., $10,000; for support of colored schools, salaries, &c., $65,000; for rent of school premises hired for the purpose, $40,000; for salaries of superintendent and his assistants, $[illegible]; for salaries of Commissioners of Education, $[illegible]; for salaries of Trustees of Public Schools, $[illegible]; for salaries of Assistant Superintendent, Clerks, Inspectors of Schools, Superintendent of Buildings, Engineer, Inspector of Fuel, Messenger, Janitor and Hostler, $[illegible]; for labor in Depository in receiving goods, delivering the same to the schools, keeping the books, and for cost of delivery, $[illegible]; Clerks to twenty-two Boards of Trustees, $4,664 92. The Board of Education consists of twelve Commissioners, who have the general supervision of the schools, the appropriation of the moneys set apart for their maintenance, the purchase of fuel and furniture for the schools, the furnishing of supplies of books, stationery, fuel and lights. There are also 119 trustees elected by the people, five for each ward, one being chosen each year for a term of five years. There are twenty-five inspectors of Schools, who are nominated by the Mayor of the City for confirmation by the Board of Education. While the general supervision and management of the schools are confided to the Board of Education, the details are in the main left to the Trustees and Inspectors. The Inspectors certify and audit all bills incurred by the Trustees, and their opinion is required in the licensing of teachers and to their removal. The first question to be considered was what reduction can be made in the cost of supporting the schools without impairing their efficiency, and whether a more efficient system could not be adopted with less expenditure of the public money.

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Shipments, Sc. 22,146; Cuba, Sicia, 2,000; Cienfuegos, 1,000; Mexico, 1,000; Matanzas, 1,000; Havana, 14,000; Rio, 500; Sundries, 1,000.

COTTON—Trade has been on a moderate scale, and prices have favored buyers. The receipts have been large, and the stock has increased. At the South prices have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 bales (of which we note two were to arrive), including 1,000 to shipment, 1,100 bales to spinners, and 21 bales to speculators. Also 800 bales for Forward delivery, at rates of Low Middling, for December, at 28c. and 29c. P lb. After the regular report had been completed, about 1,000 bales more were placed, which will be included in to-morrow's statement.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25	25½	25	25½
Good Ordinary	28	28½	28½	28½
Low Middling	27½	27½	27½	28
Middling	28½	28	28½	28½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. — Bales.

Receipts this day	1,000
Receipts last week	10,000
Receipts preceding week	12,000
Receipts since Sept. 1	62,000
Receipts this year	1,000,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Export clearances since our last	170
Exports since Sept. 1	18,000
Exports since Jan. 1	1,000,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	1,000,000
Stock	1,000,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry, chiefly for export, has been reported for low grades of State and Western Flour at rather stronger prices. In other descriptions trade has been slow at somewhat irregular prices. The receipts have been very light, and the supply is not large, including some 20,000 bbls. in store, including 20,000 to choice superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 50; fancy Ohio at $7 75@$8; fancy State at $8 25@$8 50; and fancy to choice shipping brands of Western at $8@$9; Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7; and Extra State at $6 75@$7 50. The trade is quoted thus: The receipts are to a fair extent, amounting to 25,000 Bbls. Rye and 200 bales, against none of Corn meal and 20 bales, during the week. Of the receipts 4,000 Bbls. were for shipment, including 1,000 Bbls. Rye Flour, and 1,000 Bbls. Corn meal, chiefly at $6@$6 10; 1,100 Bbls. Extra Western at $5 50@$5 75; and 600 Bbls. Superfine State at $5 75@$6 Bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$5 75
Extra State	5 80@5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 90@5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@7 25
Extra Ohio, flat and half hoop brands	6 00@7 25
Extra Genesee	6 75@7 75
Fancy to Fancy Extra Western	6 00@8 50
Southern Flour has been in very moderate request at generally lower prices. The receipts have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 50 for Very Poor to Fair Ordinary, and $5 50@$6 25 for Good to Fancy. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $5 25@$5 75 for Extra P bbl. Rye Flour continues to moderate demand, at $4 50@$5 for very inferior to choice P bbl., and $5 25@$5 50 for Fine. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine P bbl., and $3 50@$3 75 for Western, in bulk; $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 25 for Southern, and $4 50@$4 75 for Brandywine P bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—The entire export business has been reported in Wheat, chiefly in Red and Amber Western, prime lots of which have been quoted a shade firmer. The mill ing demand has been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 bushels, including White Western Corn, at $1 40@$1 42, choice at $1 43; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to prime, at $1 37@$1 40, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42 for sound Amber; at $1 40@$1 42 for fair to good Red Western and soft Amber, and $1 37@$1 40 for Red Western. Rye is dull at $1 18@$1 20 for Western, and $1 20@$1 22 for State. Barley is dull and heavy at $1 25@$1 30 for Canada West, $1 30@$1 35 for Western, and $1 40@$1 45 for State. Barley Malt is dull and heavy at $1 40@$1 45 for Western, and $1 45@$1 50 for State. Oats are dull and heavy at 70@72c. for Western, 73@75c. for State, and 75@76c. for Jersey. Corn is dull and heavy, with a fair export inquiry, at $1 20@$1 22 for Western Mixed, $1 22@$1 25 for Western Yellow, and $1 25@$1 27 for Western White. Corn in store and afloat, 1,100,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, but lower, and closes heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$29 for Extra Prime; $29@$29 25 for Prime; $29 50@$30 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for Mess. Beef is quiet and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 50 for Ordinary; and $9 50@$10 for Extra. Prime Mess Beef is quiet at $18@$19 P bbl. Beef Hams are dull at $24@$25 P tierce. Cut Meats are quiet and steady. We quote Pickled Hams at 12@13c. for Smoked; Pickled Shoulders at 8@8½c.; Pickled Tongues at $1 25@$1 50 P dozen. Lard is quiet and steady, at 18@18½c. for Prime in tierces, and 19@19½c. for Prime in kegs. Tallow is quiet and steady, at 9@9½c. for City, and 9½@9¾c. for Country. Butter and Cheese have been in good request, and the receipts have been light. We quote Butter at 18@35c. for Ordinary to Choice Ohio; 35@45c. for Ordinary to Choice State; and 45@50c. for Extra State. Cheese is in very moderate demand, at 12@14c. for Ordinary to Prime Ohio, and 14@16c. for Prime State.

SEEDS—Cloverseed has been in quiet request, and some lots have been sold at $8 25@$8 50 P bushel. Timothy is dull at $3@$3 25 P bushel. Flaxseed is dull and heavy at $2 50@$2 55 P bushel, and $2 45@$2 50 P bushel, delivered. Hemp is dull and heavy at $6@$6 25 P cwt.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and weak in price. Sales have been made of Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Grocery trade, at 8@9c. P lb. Refined has been slow of sale at from 14½c. @16½c. P lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported at 10½c. @11c. P lb. Tallow oil is chiefly at 11½c. @11¾c. P gallon.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported in the vicinity of this city, chiefly at 30c. P gallon.

FREIGHTS—The rates have ruled very low, but seemed steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, by sailing vessel, at 5-16d. P lb.; 2,000 bushels Wheat, at 9½d. by sail, and 10½d. by steam. To Bremen, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. To Havre, 1,000 bushels Oats, at 20c. P ton; also a small lot of Tobacco at 22c. 6d. P hhd. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. To Belfast, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. To Genoa, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 6s. and 500 bbls. Oil Cake, in bags, at 5s. P ton. For Gibraltar, 10 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Genoa, 80 bbls. Rosin at 6s., and 50 bales Assortment Goods, at 20c., gold, P cubic foot.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1869.

At the One Hundred-and-forty-second Street Yards only 650 fresh Cattle were on sale, but it was fortunate that 350 were held from former markets. The great storm and the low prices of last week, combined, kept nearly all of those fresh Cattle were gathered up in Buffalo, Canada, below the Break on the Harlem Road. The farmers there jumped at a chance to get wool prices, and they have done it. Still the market was not so lively, nor prices so good, as might have been, if the Cattle had not been driven. Office of Corwin Carver blockaded in Albany, were nearly trying to convince themselves that it would be to their interest to wait for a better market. Drovers from Putnam County believe sold at 16c. 21½c., and in one case some choice Kentucky Durhams realized 22c. The drivers was about as strong, the prices considered. The business expected to be running all right by Friday, and a heavy stock of Cattle is likely to be on the market that day. Extra Cattle are noted at 15½@16. Good at 15@15c. Medium at 14@14½c. Ordinary at 13@13½c.

W. THOMPSON sold 108 poor Missouri Cattle at 6 cent, owned by J. MULHALL, at 13c. average. S. ULERY had 102 fat Sheep, from Kentucky, sold at 6c. average, the weight of the Sheep being 85 lbs. T. WINANS had 100 fat Sheep, from the farm of W. H. DRAW, Troy, Ulster County, sold at 6c. 9½@10c. MERRITT & BURKHARD sold 100 Ohio Sheep, at 6c. average, 92 lbs. WESTERMEN sold M. ULLMAN's drove of 82 thirteen Ohio steers, 8½ cwt., at 12c. Ohio. G. W. ALLEN, N. Y., sent in 20 of his good Dutchess County Cattle, sold at 16c. @16½c. on 7½ cwt.

The Sheep trade is active, with only 2,600 head to arrive. The beats managed to bring in a few, and small lots of best Sheep were collected to-day. Butchers were cautious buyers, and owners took advantage of their necessity, carrying home much more than they expected. Of course, some questions must be looked upon as temporary, but are not to be overlooked. We note the sales of Ohio, Canada, &c., at 6c. @6½c. for common to fair; 7c. @7½c. for good; 8c. @8½c. for prime; and 9c. @9½c. for extra. Lambs are quoted at 7½@8½c. for common to fair; 9@9½c. for good; and 10c. @11c. for prime.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET SHEPHERD MARKET.—HUNT & BLIVEN sold 100 New-York Sheep, at 7,700 lbs., at 6½c.; 60 Canadas, 4,600 lbs., at 7½c.; 87 Canada Lambs, 4,400 lbs., at 8½c.; 70 of Ohio, 5,600 lbs., at 8½c., and 100 State Lambs, 8,000 lbs., at 8½c. MCGRAW & BIRD sold 16 New-York Lambs, 680 lbs., at 10c.; 110 of 4,670 lbs., at 9½c., and of culls, 1,400 lbs., at 8½c.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET SHEEP AND HOG MARKET.—Very little was doing here for want of material to operate with. No Hogs have received or offered since our last. Sales of Ohio Sheep, at 6c. @6½c. P lb.; Canada Lambs, 8½c. @9½c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs, 9½c. @10c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs, 10½c. @11c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs, 11½c. @12c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs, 12½c. @13c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs, 13½c. @14c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs, 14½c. @15c. P lb.; Ohio Lambs,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. At the Empire City Rink, 2d-av., near 42d-st. GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Messrs. Devlin, Lewis and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louise Moore and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. LEAH. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Fearson, Miss Rowton and Miss Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE TEMPEST. Leading characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Taylor, Miss Annie Deland and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. STRANGERS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Chanfrau and Miss Mina Newton.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Bitter, Franz and Hablemann.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway and 30th-st. Afternoon—RIP VAN WINKLE. Evening—PERIL. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MAZEPPA and THE SOLDIER'S RETURN. Leading character by Miss Lee Hudson.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving place. FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN, by Professor Herrmann.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. 5th-av., corner 14th-st. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. It proved after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

JULES FAVRE, a Paris deputy elect to the Corps Legislatif, has called a meeting of the opposition to take action about the delay in opening the sessions of the French Assembly.

A number of meetings are announced throughout Ireland of those favorable to Fenian amnesty.

The person who died on Tuesday in King's College Hospital, London, and who was thought to be KELLEY or DEASY, is the Fenian MARTIN, proved to be so, it is said, by the Coroner's inquest.

Madrid dispatches state that Señor PAUL, a member of the Cortes, is at the head of one of the Republican bands in the south of Spain.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, opened the Diet yesterday at Berlin with a speech from the throne, in which he announced that a deficit in the finances rendered an increase of taxes necessary.

The London *News* of yesterday publishes a letter of GOLDWIN SMITH, in which he advocates Canadian independence, but non-annexation to the United States.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* represents the demand in Manchester, England, for mercantile accomodations and renewals as greater at the present time than for twenty years.

The Atlantic cable has not been in working order since the storm, and the Associated Press dispatches have been forwarded, since Monday, over the French cable.

GENERAL.

The telegraph brings from all points additional news of disasters and destruction caused by the recent storm. In Pennsylvania the losses are counted by hundreds of thousands, and in this State the damage to property, both public and private, is immense. The full extent of the disaster cannot of course be ascertained until the railways and telegraphs are once more restored, and communication fully reestablished.

The International Industrial Exhibition in Buffalo, N. Y., opened last evening with imposing ceremonies. The number of entries are large, and the affair promises to be a great success.

Mrs. H. B. STOWE publishes a card this morning in the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, in which she says she has hitherto kept silence on account of the excited state of the public mind, and because she expected additional proofs from England in regard to her story. Some of these she says she has obtained, and proposes soon to publish a review of the whole Byron matter, fortified by additional facts, circumstances and documents.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the boiler explosion at the Indiana State Fair grounds, Indianapolis, which resulted so disastrously, is that the victims came to their death by the carelessness and culpable mismanagement of the engineer in charge of the engine, JOHN GALL, deceased. Seven thousand dollars have already been raised in Indianapolis for the sufferers, from various sources, and meetings are to be held to collect additional subscriptions.

A Buffalo dispatch states that it will take from eight to twelve days to repair the break in the Erie Canal.

The National Irish Emigration Convention commenced its session in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. The Woman's Suffrage Convention also met in the same city.

The Trans-continental Railroad Convention met in Oswego, N. Y., yesterday morning, but adjourned until evening, as many of the delegates were detained on the road, owing to the obstructions in travel. In the evening Mayor PAGE welcomed the members to the city, and Hon. GERRIT SMITH was chosen temporary Chairman. The session was devoted to addresses from various gentlemen.

At Minneapolis, Minn., on Monday, the workmen engaged in constructing the Eastman tunnel for a water power on Nicollet Island, pierced a cavern in the island below the level of the Mississippi River through which the water rushes in torrents, and a change in the course of the stream is threatened. Great efforts are making to close up the hole. The mills on Hennepin Island are in danger from the caving in of the ground.

In the Virginia Legislature yesterday, STEPHANIAH TURNER, of Rappahannock, was elected Speaker. Resolutions in regard to the "iron-clad" oath and a protest of the Republican members adopted in caucus were referred to the proper committees when they shall be appointed.

Attorney-General HOAR, in his opinion in regard to the suspension of claim agents charged with fraud, says the Secretary of War may deny them access to the Department by testimony of less degree than would be expected in case the party were indicted and prosecuted criminally.

JAMES MCMULLEN, a son of Rev. JOHN W. MCMULLEN, of Indianapolis, Ind., while hunting near Otsego, Ind., was killed on Tuesday by the accidental discharge of a gun.

LOCAL.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee, (Twenty-eighth-street organization,) last evening, resolutions were passed expressing the willingness of that Committee to cooperate with the organizations in making nominations for the coming elections in the spirit of the late arrangement, and also approving of the conduct of Mr. ATKINSON, foreman of the paint shop in the Navy Yard, in discharging Democrats from the shop.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of PETER ROONEY, who was killed in self-defence by ROBERT FEY, a colored man. The verdict pronounced the killing justifiable, but FEY was committed to the Tombs for the purpose, it was declared, of saving him from the fury of ROONEY's friends.

Writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were issued yesterday in the cases of JAMES DONNERRY and HUGH MARRA, charged with a deadly assault on BROOKS, the Philadelphia Revenue Officer. The hearing was adjourned until this morning before Judge MCCUNN.

The Women's Suffrage Association met yesterday, and discussed a proposition of Mrs. NORTON's, that the women of the State hold an election in November at the same time with the men, to show that they could go through the motions without disgrace to themselves. After discussion, the plan was tabled.

The First Division National Guard made its annual Fall parade yesterday and was reviewed by Governor HOFFMAN. Nearly 4,000 men were in line.

The wool manufacturers, last evening, had a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yesterday one hundred of the laborers on the new Post Office grounds struck for increased wages. Their demands were not acceded to, and they stopped work. Their places were supplied by other laborers at the old rate—$1 a day.

Purser J. W. BENNER, of the *City of Mexico*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

Historical Precedents for the Case of the "Hornet."

The action of the United States officials in summarily seizing the Cuban privateer *Hornet* without any complaint being entered by the Spanish Consuls, is in entire harmony with the precedents of our history. It has always been held that the Government officers could libel and arrest, or the Secretary of State detain, suspicious cruisers merely on an affidavit or on any "probable cause." It is true that in similar cases with the present the Federal Government has not always been able to prove "hostile intent" in the equipment of a suspicious vessel, and many cruisers have thus escaped to prey on the commerce of Powers at peace with us. In 1816, during the struggles of Spain with her rebellious South American colonies, numerous cruisers, under the American flag, or some flag of the insurgent States, escaped from our ports and plundered Spanish ships. So strong was the sympathy of our people with the struggling nationalities that the utmost vigilance on the part of our officials could not prevent the issuing forth of these privateers. Wherever it could be proved that the privateers made our ports the *base* of their operations, or that they were armed and equipped here with hostile intent, and their cargoes or plunder came under the jurisdiction of our Courts, they were uniformly condemned, and the Spanish owners were reimbursed. Whatever were the individual sympathies of our citizens, the action of our Government in these matters was admitted by the Spanish Government to be always honorable and just. The conflicting claims between the two Powers were all finally settled amicably.

Portugal, again in 1819, entered a complaint against a certain privateer escaping from Baltimore, whose position corresponded almost precisely with that of the *Hornet*. It sailed under a private flag, that of ARTIGAS, a rebel commander who had not even a port; as the *Hornet* sails under the commission of CESPEDES, who is in the same predicament. The Portuguese Government claimed that the insurgents could not even be considered belligerents, as they were not in possession of any seaport, and that even if they were, the issuing of privateers who had been armed and equipped in neutral ports was contrary to international law. Our Government admitted the illegality of such expeditions, and were perfectly ready to try any cases which might be presented by the Portuguese officials to our Prize Courts; but they would not assume any responsibility for the depredations of the cruisers after they had exercised all reasonable vigilance to prevent their sailing. This honorable and just position toward belligerents has been the uniform precedent in our history.

We do not believe that the present Administration is going to violate it. The *Hornet* is either a Peruvian privateer, sailing from, and armed, equipped and manned in our ports, or she is a vessel without a flag, bound on a hostile errand against a Power at peace with the United States. In the former case, she must be condemned as a violator of our Neutrality acts; in the latter, as a pirate.

Lopez and Paraguay.

As nearly as we can make out, from the conflicting reports, the great Allied victory in Paraguay was the cover for the Allied evacuation of the country. It was the same device which prompts a grand lighting of camp fires or a terrible cannonade, under cover of which an army withdraws from its lines. There is no doubt of the severe loss inflicted upon LOPEZ by the Count D'EU's movements. He was driven back, with loss of all, or nearly all, his artillery, and fully 3,500 men, from Asseurre to Peribebui, from Peribebui to Curugnaty, and finally to the Grand Cordillerras, where we now find him intrenched at Oceanasa. So far the glory and the gain in this advance are all with the Allies. But what comes next in the late Buenos Ayres tidings tells a different story:

"The Allies were *preparing to withdraw* from Paraguay, but would leave a few troops behind to support the Provisional Government established at Asuncion. The Argentine Government had already recalled its contingent to the allied army in Paraguay."

In other words, the very moves we lately spoke of as probable, are coming to pass. The retreat of LOPEZ, though forced in one sense, and certainly costly, was yet from a worse to a better, because a more inaccessible, position. The Allies, having gone as far as prudent from their rail and river communications, are compelled to return, not venturing to lengthen further their line of wagon supply. We should not be at all surprised to learn that LOPEZ, who was lately reported as being "in flight," was pressing upon the line of Allied retreat.

In drawing these conclusions, we mean no disparagement to the Brazilian advance, which was conducted, apparently, with consummate skill. There was no effort to cut off LOPEZ by flanking columns at the outset; but this was due to the nature of the ground—there being but four passes in the mountain range where LOPEZ was originally fortified at Asseurre, and all but one of these, namely, the one in which he was located, being filled with abattis. The line of pursuit and retreat was direct; and LOPEZ well saw that by withdrawing he would bring his adversary to a place from which he in turn must retreat. The two battles he delivered seem to have been mainly in order to avoid being driven too closely. And, in fine, so far from the original Lisbon news—"the war is considered at an end, and the Paraguayans are no longer able to continue the struggle"—being true, LOPEZ will in his turn, probably gain some petty advantages.

The Allies, therefore, can do no better than to make terms with LOPEZ. If they do not, before long we shall hear of the Dictator appearing in the environs of Asuncion, and threatening the city.

Is the Erie Scandal to Go On?

The forms of another annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railway corporation, for the election of Directors, are to be gone through next Tuesday. Heretofore seventeen Directors were elected every year. Now this trouble is saved by the compliant legislation at Albany last Spring, approved by Governor HOFFMAN, whereby the present Directors can classify themselves and continue in place one, two, three, four or five years each, as may suit the purposes of the ruling power in giving permanency and strength, without and within, to their own control over the road, its cash receipts and its credit. The classification is to be made next Tuesday. The present Directors of the road are JAY GOULD, President and Treasurer; JAMES FISK, Jr., Comptroller; F. A. LANE, Counsel—these three constituting the "EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE;"—ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, Vice-President; G. M. DEVENS, WILLIAM M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY, C. G. SISSON, J. GARSON of Buffalo, J. HILTON, HOMER RAMSDELL, HENRY THOMPSON, O. W. CHAPMAN of Binghamton, D. S. MILLER, Jr., W. B. SEYMOUR, GEORGE M. GROVES and one VACANCY.

How often since last October this Board has been called together for consultation we have no present means of knowing; but not very often we believe. GOULD, FISK and LANE constitute practically and financially almost the whole concern in New-York City. General ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, Vice-President, is out on the road, and is a hardworking and painstaking man, as well as a highly respectable citizen of one of the Southern counties. As Vice-President, frequently in New-York, he is almost compelled to hear and know of matters connected with the operations of his colleagues of the Executive Committee, though not admitted to their secret conclave. He must be apprised of certain transactions for "private account" by these gentlemen, which knowledge, after the extraordinary affidavits and hard swearing of last week connected with the gold explosion, if spread before the stockholders, might compel the Attorney-General of the State, from a sense of public decency as well as duty, and to avert shame and scandal from his high office, to oust these men by summary process from the Board of Directors for flagrant breach of trust, and to prosecute them for crimes and misdemeanors which the term fraud fails adequately to describe. We regard it as quite probable, therefore, that General DIVEN and several other fair men in the present Board will be classed out altogether, and that GOULD and FISK will be classed for the five years' term. How it will be with LANE is not so certain. Like the junior of Quirk, Gammon & Snap, he is often a burden, if not an inconvenient annoyance, to his more enterprising partners, and rumor intimates that they would like to substitute the more comprehensive ability, diplomatic adroitness and magnificent and persuasive views of MCHENRY, of London, in the Executive Committee, for the pettifogging, fussy, and blundering chicane of their present junior. To be sure, LANE may have told them that MCHENRY is "played out" on the other side; and he should know, as we believe he has himself been flitting around London and Paris of late; but then MCHENRY undertakes to convey the complete control of the Atlantic and Great Western to GOULD and FISK when he can get rid of the persistent mortgagees; and having already done them the great service of canceling the lease of last Winter, after they had defaulted on the first two quarterly installments of the rent of $450,000 each, he was in a fair way for promotion as one of the triumvirate to the inmost secret chambers of the Twenty-third-street "palatial offices," when the unfortunate explosion of the week before last occurred in Wall-street. He may now, perhaps, pause to consider whether they are not the played-out party, and so set about having the Atlantic and Great Western swallow up the Erie, in place of selling himself and his road to the Mephistopheles of the latter.

But to return to the election. The circumstances under which GOULD and FISK obtained the act of the Legislature perpetuating their rule were well understood at the time. Bad as they were then, they have since become worse. These men have added thirteen millions to the common stock of the road since last March. The presumption is that they required the avails of this vast issue, sold at the rate of about thirty cents on the dollar as fast as the English public could be duped into buying it; and the cash receipts of the road, and all the credit which it was possible to obtain on the expenses and repairs of the road, to keep the corporation and themselves afloat for the intervening six or seven months. At all events the 130,000 shares have been issued and registered. This is one, and no inconsiderable change for the worse. Another is, that both these men were financially blown up by the occurrence referred to in Wall-street. One of them fled the Street the same afternoon; the other is trying to avert the consequences of utter ruin by enjoining his own brokers against making honorable settlements of contracts for his account, and against returning, or demanding of him to return, moneys loaned to his firm on gold at 135 to 150 per cent.

In view of these astounding facts we are curious to see whether the old common stockholders, whose certificates date back to 1857 or still earlier, before these men took the road with only $10,500,000 sworn capital, and $5,500,000 hypothecated capital, and the preferred stockholders, whose dividends in 1868 were used for Albany plunder, will quietly suffer the act of classification—only another name for the confiscation of their property—to be carried out next Tuesday. They may have submitted to outrages involving greater pecuniary loss at the time, but never to so lasting a wrong. It is possible that they may have known these men fabricate a single certificate for 200,000 new shares of the stock, and agree to sell it to themselves at sixty cents on the dollar, supposing the stock might be required to save their own reflection, and after this danger had passed cancel the sale at sixty cents; subsequently divide the 200,000 new shares and 30,000 additional shares into small certificates for the London and New-York market, and, first selling the whole for private account at the best figures the two markets would afford down to forty cents on the dollar, take 200,000 shares from the Company at that price. This sounds like a gigantic fraud of $4,000,000 on the stock brokers in four or six weeks. It may have been even more, considering that the Road required no new stock to be sacrificed at sixty cents on the dollar, much less at forty cents. But even all the worst circumstances of this double and cruel wrong upon the Erie Corporation pale before the attempt now on the eve of being consummated to place their party in permanent control. It is not for us to say that it cannot be averted, for we do not believe the stock and bondholders quite so helpless yet; but it is for others, more learned in the law, to advise them how it may be at least delayed until a thorough sifting of the whole concern can be had through the Courts.

Public Schools Reform.

A few days since the TIMES foreshadowed a number of gratifying reforms as about to be introduced into the management of our public schools, under the direction of the new Board of Education. Among other features mentioned were the reduction of expenditures of the coming year by about $800,000, as compared with the preceding twelve months, and the large increase of school accommodation.

Last evening the details of the plan were unfolded to the Board by the Committee having the matter under consideration. The reduction contemplated exceeds by nearly $60,000 the sum mentioned above—being not less than $858,056—which the Committee confidently assert can be saved by a more economical administration of affairs. This saving is to be effected chiefly by the consolidation of several of the schools' departments; the appropriation of assembly rooms to class purposes; and the establishment of a daily Normal School for the accommodation of the 1,400 pupils who are now in the supplementary classes of the Grammar Schools. These and other less important modifications of the system, it is hoped, will obviate the necessity of erecting new buildings during the coming year, and at the same time will provide for the tuition of nearly forty thousand pupils more than are in attendance on the schools at the present time.

The public will rejoice if these objects can be effected without detriment to the efficiency of our schools. But it is a matter requiring such deliberate action, that we are pleased to observe that the Board hesitated to adopt the scheme until the members shall have had ample time to determine its merits. Meanwhile, Commissioner SANDS, the originator of the scheme, deserves the gratitude of the people for the effort to reduce the burden of our taxes, and at the same time to further the cause of education.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

If there is one spot of earth in which all who speak the English tongue may be said to take a common interest it is the island of Juan Fernandez. The favorite tale of nearly every childhood is by most of us remembered through life with grateful affection, and the scene of its marvelous incidents shares in our regard. It may be true that the proper Robinson Crusoe's Island was not off the coast of Chili at all, but in the mouth of the Orinoco; and it may also be true that the continent should be called Columbia and not America; but habit has endeared in both cases the existing usage so that imagination takes precedence of what is or ought to be fact, and the continent will be America and Juan Fernandez Robinson Crusoe's Island until the end of the chapter.

As most readers are aware, this classic corner of the earth is in latitude 33° 40' S., about 400 miles off the coast of Chili, and is about the size of Staten Island. It is, however, far more ruggedly picturesque than that beautiful suburb, and boasts one mountain, Yungue, that towers 4,000 feet above the sea. Around it grow in luxuriant abundance various grains, peaches, figs and other fruits, together with the sandal-wood tree and the cork; and among these disport themselves—or did a few years ago—many wild goats, and not a few wild horses. Excellent fish are abundant there, and, with the sweetest of water and a delicious climate, a more inviting spot can hardly be imagined. So thought the early buccaneers who made it a resort for many a day, and so thought afterward American and English whalers who touched there for supplies. For some years the Chilian Government disturbed the solitude of the place by making it a penal colony; but the convicts rose in revolt, there was some bloodshed, a village that had been built at Port Cumberland, the harbor, was burned, and the authorities, after ferreting out and putting to death the ringleaders, who, on completing their work of destruction, had fled to the woods, abandoned the island to the goats and horses. Subsequently two or three wandering Chilians found shelter there and eked out a livelihood that the generous soil for the most part easily supplied, by selling to passing ships vegetables and water. In 1849, when the memorable rush was made for the gold fields of California, some of the ships bound thither round Cape Horn touched at Juan Fernandez. They found there besides some half a score of Chilians, including women and children, the mate of an American whaler, who, like SELKIRK, had left his vessel from choice to dwell upon the island, and who had a family by one of the Chilian women. This man looked not unlike the pictures of "Robinson Crusoe," having garments of goat skins, a long beard, and that expression of profound yet melancholy calm which people who live in solitude are prone to have. He seemed, notwithstanding, to be contented, and spoke not of leaving the place or of any wish to change his condition. A grotto near the shore he pointed out as Robinson Crusoe's Cave, and showed other spots identifying them with localities spoken of in DEFOE's story. He appeared to regard himself as SELKIRK's representative, and to take pride in being so accepted.

Twenty years seem to have passed after this without any other or more definite use being made of Juan Fernandez; but last Winter it was ceded by the Chilian Government to a company of Germans, who are led by one ROBERT WERNEHAN, a Saxon engineer. He and his Society have now taken possession of the island and purpose to make it their home. They number some sixty or seventy individuals, and have taken with them cows and other cattle, swine, fowls, all kinds of agricultural implements, with boats and fishing apparatus, and tools for the various mechanical trades. It is said that WERNEHAN left Germany eleven years ago, and, after passing some time in England, was engaged on railways in South America. While there he conceived the idea that he has now carried into effect. This is a repetition on a larger scale of the experiment of Pitcairn's Island, without, of course, the criminal prelude that stained the history of the crew of the *Bounty*. The world will watch the career of this little colony with deeply interested eyes; for, apart from the curiosity and sympathy naturally attracted by the experiment itself, no more engaging spot could have been chosen in which to make it than that which is cherished in so many hearts as Robinson Crusoe's Island.

The *Express* protests that Governor HOFFMAN should not be held responsible for the enactment of the scandalous Erie bill. It is said that he is not "responsible for the acts of a Legislature which was Radical through and through." We have already said that the passage of the bill was, beyond all doubt, effected by corruption and intrigue, in which Republican and Democratic legislators were about equally concerned. For bribery in the Assembly and Senate it is not proposed to make Governor HOFFMAN accountable. But the base pliability of combined Republicans and Democrats in both Chambers would have been of no avail had he maintained a firm and honest position. It was in his power to frustrate the whole scheme—to counteract the corruption among legislators and to dash to pieces the cunning plans of the Erie "ring." He had but to withhold his signature to separate himself from the disgraceful influences which manifested themselves in his election and which had taken possession of the Capitol. Governor HOFFMAN proved unequal to the strain upon his official virtue. He did—we must suppose voluntarily—what legislators had been bribed to do. He gave effect to an infamous bill. He consummated a measure which entails disgrace on all connected with it, and the troubles arising from which are not yet ended. To this extent Governor HOFFMAN is responsible, and we intend that the people shall not forget the fact.

Numerous charities are placed in an embarrassing position through the new litigation which has sprung up in regard to the disposition of the Excise Fund. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund claim a large proportion of these moneys under a former act of the Legislature, while the charities urge that the Legislature has a right to revoke or change its action and appropriate these funds to charitable purposes, as they did at the last session. The matter is now in the Courts on this issue. In the meantime many important charitable interests are suffering. Among others thus affected is the Children's Aid Society. The Legislature had appropriated $20,000 of the Excise Fund to the various boys' and girls' lodging houses of the Society, where thousands of homeless children are sheltered and instructed. The deficit of this large sum will seriously cramp the benevolent work of that institution, during the coming Winter season. It is to be hoped that the apparent purpose of the Legislature will not be defeated. The obligation of supporting the homeless children of the drunkards falls not inappropriately upon those who make the drunkards.

The Democrats of Mississippi, following the example of their brethren in other States, pretend to deplore the rejection of their overtures by the mass of the colored voters of the State. The fact is used by Democratic orators and oracles as a text for much indignant eloquence in regard to the perils of political parties based upon a division of races. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. ALCORN, the Republican candidate for Governor, neatly turns the point against the Democratic Party, which, by resisting the colored man's claim to political privileges, forfeited all title to his confidence. Every step he has gained has been gained in spite of Democratic opposition. And though it now suits the purposes of Mr. DENT's friends to affect equitable intentions, no reliance whatever can be placed upon their professions. They paraded them in Tennessee before the election, and signalized their triumph by proposing to rob the colored people of some of the privileges they have obtained. The difference between parties in Mississippi is clear. While the Democrats seek power in order that they may practically revive "the white man's government" doctrine, the Republicans sustain the enactment of guarantees by which an equality of rights may be secured regardless of color or race. It is a contest between hypocrisy and justice.

There is at least frankness in the method by which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* pushes its policy of repudiation. The *World* would have us believe that issues of that sort are introduced into platforms only for show. They are "mere dead formalism," it says. But the *Enquirer* insists that "the paramount issue is the national debt and the form of its payment," and that the verdict of the State election will be "recognized as the settlement of a national question." On this issue the line is drawn straight. The Republicans are for the maintenance untarnished of the national credit; the Democrats are committed to a policy of national dishonor.

Negotiations, we are told, have been reopened between the Colombian Government and our own, for the construction of an interoceanic ship-canal across the Isthmus; and simultaneously we hear of revolutionary plots and projects to get possession of the narrow neck of land. The truth is that the right of canal way, which has been bandied about in every market and to every Government, is extremely valuable to any Power able and willing to carry out the stupendous project of a ship canal. It is to be hoped that another year will not pass without a treaty being signed for that purpose. The failure to ratify the Caleb Cushing protocol last Spring need not discourage the friends of the scheme.

The savagery always dormant in great cities has again become active. The Metropolis has been furnished in one day with three murders and two suicides, all essentially barbarous and sensational. The affair in Cherry-street, where a Chinaman murdered his wife and a fellow-countryman and then killed himself, was singularly marked by Eastern characteristics. With the Western races it is a word and a blow, but this poor Child of the Sun was voluble in his wrath, and when words gave place to blows, was cruel and excessive, his victims being almost hacked to pieces. This was mere brutal instinct; and the prior affair of the day, where a negro killed a white man, was no more artistic, although less barbarous. We have no desire to prejudge this case, which has elicited some feeling, and only make note of it to remark the proof it gives of the great prevalence in our midst of the practice of carrying firearms and other deadly weapons. The homicidal statistics of the City show conclusively that we have had very few willful murders, but that nearly all the affairs have been killings in the heat of sudden anger, which could not have occurred had not the parties happening to get into a dispute also happened to have been walking arsenals. If the law against carrying concealed weapons could be made to include firearms, and then be rigidly enforced, it would be the most potent conservator of the peace that could be devised, and the homicides in this City would decrease more than one-half.

The trading mind is always quick to seize absorbing events for speculative purposes, and is generally forcible and just in its satire. A striking instance is that of the vender who is advertising his wares by means of the gold excitement. His wagon goes through the streets bearing a transparency wherein is pictured a number of sharks dashing about in troubled water, the largest and fiercest of them all being ornamented with the head of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. The Fiskian shark is of remarkably rapacious aspect, and seems intent upon swallowing anything profitable that may come in his way, without pausing to meditate upon the consequences.

The quarterly report of Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, shows the gratifying fact that the death rate during the past Summer in New-York has been less than in either of the preceding three years, and even that the total number of deaths is less than for the same period in 1866, 1867 or 1868. As the population of the City has steadily increased, it is clear that the sanitary measures of the Board of Health may justly be credited with a part of this improvement. And in fact Dr. HARRIS shows that the wards and districts in which there has been the greatest improvement, in the case of tenement houses, are the regions in which this decrease of mortality has chiefly occurred. We may here repeat the remark we once quoted from Dr. LANKESTER, who, in speaking to the Social Science Congress of public health, said that "whenever the death rate rose above thirty in 1,000 it was a death rate that could be and ought to be controlled by human agency." The death rate in New-York last week was equal to 22.72 in the 1,000.

Down in Delaware they have discovered what they fondly believe to be a severer punishment than the whipping-post. It is doubtful if outsiders will share the delusion. A notorious thief was lately arrested at Milford, and a local paper exclaims: "What terror has the whipping-post to such black rascals as this? We hope the next sentence will be that he leave the State under penalty of death!" Possibly even the black rascal will think that perpetual banishment from Delaware and consequent escape from its whipping-post, is not the worst fate that could befal such as he.

When, several years ago, a violent controversy arose in England between the older life insurance companies and a number of new ones, it was claimed upon behalf of the latter that they could never result in injury to the policy holders, because, if a young company were unsuccessful it could sell its business, that is, transfer its risks to some other more fortunate. The practice afterward was resorted to in a very large number of instances, and for a time its danger was unsuspected. The failure of the Albert Company brought with it an exposure which was most discreditable. It was found that certain influential gentlemen had gone into the business of negotiating these amalgamations with the utmost recklessness, and that while themselves had pocketed very large commissions—in the case of Mr. H. B. SHERMAN, a member of Parliament, to the tune of £40,000—they had loaded down the Albert with a class of liabilities by which it has come to the verge of ruin. And the policy holders have to submit to a depreciation of a third of the amount insured, as a possible means of saving something out of the wreck. Already another example of this destructive course has just occurred. The European, before a Vice-Chancellor's Court, under petitions for winding up. This Company, too, has expanded upon amalgamation diet until it has burst. It has absorbed no less than thirty-three of its needy brethren. These not in the secret appear to have been perfectly unsuspecting. As in the case of the Albert, vast representations were made of increase of business; and, indeed, when, so long ago as 1865, some troublesome persons called for investigations, their injuries were indignantly and with acclamation denounced by a full meeting of shareholders. What is more extraordinary still, the European was, by special act, authorized to guarantee the fidelity of Government employes, and so carried with it a respectability apparently unimpeachable. The Board of Direction contained men of high honor, who must have been mere dummies, however. The prospects of liquidation are most discouraging, and the outstanding policies amount to nearly ten millions sterling.

There ought to be little hesitation on the part of the British Government as to the proper course toward those Fenian prisoners whose release is still urged by public meetings in England and Ireland. While nothing can excuse deliberate murder and kindred crimes, such are not charged against all the Fenians in jail; and it would be a cheap enough mercy to liberate those sentenced for less grave offences. Most especially is this a right method of disposing of them when it is remembered that they were incited to infractions of the law by the existence of high political excitement arising out of real grievances. The Government has by its action on the Church question, and its avowed intentions on that of land tenure, virtually acknowledged that injustice was being done to a large proportion of the Irish people. It would be a graceful action to extend clemency toward a number of men whose offences were provoked in great measure by abuses which are being removed, and the supporters of which ought to bear some of the blame which is laid upon the Fenians.

The accusation of murder brought against Captain HALL, the Arctic explorer, is founded on facts which the Captain has already voluntarily given in the newspapers. That he shot COLEMAN is not disputed, but whereas BAYNE, the brother-in-law of COLEMAN, declares that the shooting was reckless, and that COLEMAN had been "guilty of no act of insubordination," Captain HALL says the man was mutinous, and that he shot him in self-defence. In his recent letter to Mr. GRINNELL, we find Captain HALL saying that one of COLEMAN's companions, "like a man, acknowledged freely and truly that he and his companions were altogether the guilty ones." Of course it is from this sort of concurrent testimony that the case must be judged. HALL's fear was that, without prompt measures, his fate would be that of HENRY HUDSON.

Our Evening Schools are once more quietly at work—so quietly in the midst of our more noisy agencies of progress, that they are scarcely noticed. But they are likely to be the most powerful of them all, and the most beneficial, making as they do the first movement in what will be an excellent change in the end. In the first place they will soon cease to "strike work" in Summer, but go on "all the year round." And more especially are they to be regarded as answering the question, "What will people do if they leave off work so early?" Young men, who know the practical value of education, will turn to them, especially when, as will yet be the case, these evening seminaries will have "lectures" on the sciences and means of progress such as people of all ages will be glad to hear. These schools, then, are far better than their present looks. They will yet correct the gross materialisms of society, by upholding its intellectual order, and come to divide the honors of popularity with the theatres and places of mere recreation.

Several months ago some of the authorities of Baltimore were aroused to an extremely high pitch of virtuous indignation against the indecent dances in two of the city theatres, and summarily arrested the proprietors. Subsequently they were admitted to bail, and the cases have dragged along in the courts; but at last virtue and public decency, and righteous indignation have achieved a signal triumph, as the four men indicted by the Grand Jury for the indecencies in the style of dancing in their establishments, (thus formally does the report in the papers express it,) have each been fined $100 and costs. We expect now to hear that the authorities of Baltimore are turning their attention to the suppression of lawlessness and violence, from a suspicion of which, if we remember aright, the city has not in times past been entirely free.

The movement in favor of peace and conciliation among the Republicans of West Virginia, which was inaugurated a few weeks ago in Ohio County, is rapidly extending. General JOHN S. WITCHER, member of Congress from the Third District of the State, has indorsed it, saying that he believes the time has come when they can with perfect security repeal every proscriptive law upon the statute book; and the Republican Convention for the Seventh Senatorial District, which embraces the Counties of Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, Clay and Nicholas, took the same ground, aptly adopting as their rallying cry the words of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Everything for safety, nothing for revenge."

"Paterfamilias" asks us if there is any legal redress against express companies for the failure of delivery of personal baggage within a reasonable time after it is placed in their charge. On the general principle that for "every wrong there is a remedy," we should say there was legal redress in the case specified, there being probably a non-fulfilment of contract. The trouble usually lies, however, in determining what a "reasonable time" is; and on that subject expressmen probably have theories which may not agree with our correspondent's. Where no time for delivery is specified or agreed upon, a "reasonable time" would be supposed in law; but the truth is that many expressmen are "a law unto themselves," like the people of whom St. Paul speaks. "The gross carelessness and subsequent insolence of these people, if remonstrated with," adds "Paterfamilias," "call for some check by such means as they can alone be reached by—pecuniary advantage." The difficulty often is, however, in proving strict pecuniary loss in delays which are exceedingly vexatious, while the goods may arrive safely. It would be otherwise with goods offered for sale, the conditions or the prospective profits on which might be injured. Expressmen know this and sometimes take advantage of it. The truth is, there are expressmen who are expressmen; and it is mainly, we fancy, through warning one's friends and neighbors against employing those whose carelessness or insolence is proved, that any satisfactory remedy can be had. Those expressmen who understand their business would not be sorry for such discrimination on the part of the public.

TELEGRAMS.

Opening of the North German Parliament.

The Delayed Convocation of the French Chambers.

DR. LIVINGSTONE HEARD FROM.

A Verdict Censuring the Dead Indianapolis Engineer.

A CARD FROM MRS. STOWE.

Organization of the Virginia and Tennessee Legislatures.

GERMANY.

Opening of the Parliament—The King's Speech—A Financial Deficit.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—King WILLIAM opened the Diet to-day with a speech from the throne. He said an unavoidable deficit in the finances rendered an augmentation of the taxes necessary. He announced that reforms would be introduced placing the Eastern provinces on a basis of self-government, and that new laws in regard to public education would be submitted. He alluded to the success of his efforts to preserve peace and friendly relations with foreign Powers, and hoped he should have similar success in the future for the development of intercourse and for the maintenance of the independence of Germany.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif—Impatience at the Delay in Opening—Prince Charles of Roumania—The Bazaine Fire.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—JULES FERRY, one of the Deputies to the Corps Legislatif, elected recently from Paris, has called a meeting of the members of the Opposition, to take proper action with regard to the delay in opening the sessions of the Assembly. Deputies GAMBETTA, RAMPAL and ESQUIROS intend to proceed to the hall of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th of the present month, considering that the legal date for the assembling of the Chamber.

Prince CHARLES of Roumania has arrived in this city. He was to-day received by the Emperor at the Tuileries.

The ship-building yards at the port of Bordeaux were destroyed by fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Advocate of Scotland—Manchester Trade—Canadian Independence.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—GEORGE YOUNG, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland, in place of Right Hon. JAMES MONCRIEFF.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its financial article, says: "The demand for mercantile accommodations and renewals in Manchester is greater at the present moment than it has been for the past twenty years."

The *News* publishes a letter from GOLDWIN SMITH, favoring the independence of Canada, but opposing its annexation to the United States.

Death of a Fenian in Hospital—Fenian Amnesty.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The person thought to be KELLEY or DEASY, who was brought to the King's College Hospital badly injured a few days ago, died there yesterday. It transpired during the Coroner's inquest that the patient was the Fenian, MARTIN.

A great many meetings have been announced in the different cities of Ireland of those favorable to amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

Dr. Livingstone Alive, but Short of Provisions.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A missionary has arrived here from Zanzibar, who brings the welcome intelligence that Mr. KIRK had received a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated February, 1869. The Doctor was then on Lake Tanganyika. He was in good health, but short of provisions.

The Brown and Sadler Match Off—Brown Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The international sculling match, which was to have been rowed to-morrow on the River Thames, from Mortlake to Putney, by WALTER BROWN and J. SADLER for $100 a side is off. BROWN is suffering from a tumor, and being unable to row will pay forfeit. BROWN had been taking his regular exercise daily in his paper boat on the Thames; but it was understood would row the match in a new boat built expressly for him by young CLASPER, of Wandsworth.

SPAIN.

A Member of the Cortes Leading a Republican Band—The Official Reports of the Outbreak Only Published.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Official dispatches from Madrid charge that Señor PAUL, a member of the Cortes, is in command of one of the Republican bands in the South.

Communications between Madrid and Barcelona are interrupted.

The insurgents evacuated the town of Reus on the approach of the troops.

Salvochea has been captured.

The official reports assert that the insurrectionary movement is declining.

No accounts of the late occurrences have yet been received from the Republicans.

Condition of the Provinces—Disquieting Rumors—Suspension of Individual Rights.

It is thought that the Government at Madrid conceals the real state of affairs in the provinces. The fact has come out that the insurgents evacuated Reus to avoid a premature collision with the troops. Some Republican deputies have left Madrid to raise the Northern and Central Provinces, and arrangements were to be made for a simultaneous rising in Santander, Teruel, Alava, Lerida and Huesca. The Republicans propose to raise the Provinces, and then attempt a coup de main against Madrid. Fresh bands have appeared in the Province of Saragossa. The Republic has been proclaimed in Lalpinargo, and a rising is feared at Valladolid. Deputy PAUL, it is said, was threatened with death if he did not join the insurgents. The latter are reported to be guilty of indiscriminate pillage, vandalism and assassination.

The Cortes has passed the bill to suspend individual rights. The situation is bad; but if the army remains faithful, it need not be considered dangerous.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

No Interference of the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—The Great Powers have withdrawn from interference in the affairs of Egypt, and leave the Sultan and Khedive to settle their dispute themselves.

AUSTRIA.

Anti-Clerical Demonstration.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—A large meeting was held at Gratz to-day, to protest against clerical interference in questions affecting workingmen. An address to the people of Austria, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was voted by acclamation.

Women's Suffrage Convention at St. Louis—Opening Session.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—The Women's Suffrage Convention met at Mercantile Library Hall this morning. JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, was unanimously elected temporary Chairwoman. Mrs. PHEBE W. COUZINS, of St. Louis, temporary Secretary. These officers were subsequently retained in the permanent organization. The following were elected Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Francis Minor, St. Louis; Susan B. Anthony, New-York; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; Mrs. M. M. Cole, Ohio; Mrs. John S. Phelps, Missouri; Miss Lilly Peckham, Wisconsin. Committees on Order of Business and Resolutions were appointed, after which brief but pertinent and well-considered speeches were made by Miss MINOR and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY. Mrs. HOWE delivered a brief address upon taking the chair, stating that men are the rulers and not the hewers, and that the battle should be against them and not the instituted authorities.

THE STOWE-BYRON SCANDAL.

A Card from Mrs. Stowe—Causes of Her Silence Regarding the Criticisms of Her Article.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Hartford *Courant* of to-morrow morning will contain the following card from Mrs. STOWE:

To the Editor of the Courant:

Mrs. Stowe desires the friends of justice and fair dealing to publish for her this announcement: That she has kept silence heretofore in regard to the criticisms on her article on Lady BYRON for two reasons.

First—Because she regarded the public mind as in too excited a state to consider the matter dispassionately; and.

Second—Because she has expected the development of additional proofs in England, some of which, of great importance, have already come to hand.

Mrs. Stowe is preparing a review of the whole matter, with further facts and more documents, including several letters of Lady BYRON to her, attesting the vigor and soundness of her mind at the period referred to, and also Mrs. STOWE's own letters to Lady BYRON at the same time, which were returned to her by the executors soon after that lady's death. She will also give the public a full account of the circumstances and reasons which led her to feel it to be her duty to make this disclosure as an obligation alike of justice, gratitude and personal friendship.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The "Iron-clad" Oath—Organization of the House—Republican Protests.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—In the House of Representatives to-day two resolutions were introduced, that the "iron-clad oath" be now administered to the members and temporary officers of the House, which were referred to the proper committee when it shall be appointed.

A protest, adopted by the Republican caucus last night, was presented. It is framed with a view to answering Attorney-General HOAR's argument, and protests against any acts of the Legislature of this session—the members not having taken the "iron-clad oath," and the body being therefore illegal. It was referred.

The following nominations were made for Speaker: STEPHANIAH TURNER, of Rappahannock; S. T. MADDOX, of Chesterfield, and JOHN B. CRENSHAW, of Richmond.

Mr. TURNER, who was nominated by the Conservatives, received 61 votes; Mr. MADDOX, nominated by the Wells Republicans, obtained 41 votes, and Mr. CRENSHAW, 5 votes. Mr. TURNER was declared elected.

In the discussion the point was pressed, that Mr. TURNER now has an application before Congress for the removal of his political disabilities, and it was explained that, though not able to take the test oath, he was not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment.

J. B. BIGGER, the old incumbent, was elected Clerk in the Senate. The same protest of the Republican caucus was presented, and a resolution adopted laying it on the table on the ground that it was manifestly an effort to obstruct reconstruction; was in plain opposition to the intention of Congress expressed in the Reconstruction acts, and in direct violation of the interpretation of said acts by the Administration.

A resolution was adopted informing the Commanding-General of the organization of the Senate. Adjourned.

The House elected T. C. CRITTENDEN Sergeant-at-Arms, and then adjourned.

E. TURNER, who was elected Speaker of the House to-day, is a lawyer, about 60 years old, and one of the first advocates of the Reconstruction acts in the State. He was an old Whig, changed to a Douglas Democrat in 1860, and was shortly after defeated as a Union candidate for the Legislature.

TENNESSEE.

Organization of the Legislature—Prospects for the Senatorial Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—The Legislature completed its organization to-day. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. Delay in organization will probably delay the election of a Senator until the 19th inst. ETHERIDGE's friends will favor delay, as his chances are daily improving. JOHNSON's friends are working hard, and feel confident.

THE BUFFALO EXHIBITION.

The Opening Day—Programme of the Ceremonies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The International Industrial Exhibition opened this evening with most imposing ceremonies. Nothwithstanding the recent storm and freshet prevented many articles intended for exhibition from arriving in time for the opening, the buildings were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the display of mechanical, agricultural and miscellaneous articles was of the most brilliant and extensive character. Notwithstanding the extensive preparations additional accommodations will have to be provided for the goods which are still to arrive. The buildings are said to cover one-half more ground than is occupied by the American Institute in New-York City, and the entries, in point of numbers and attractiveness, are admitted by visitors to far excel that Institute. The following was the programme of the opening ceremonies: Prayer, by Rev. Dr. LORD; overture, "Nebuchadnezzar," by the orchestra; address, by Mr. DAVID BELL; address by Hon. HORACE GREELEY; "Adlie Galop," by the orchestra; hymn—"America," in which the entire audience united in the chorus. Canada is well represented, and the success of the enterprise is beyond all question. Visitors and exhibitors from all sections of the country are loud in their approval of Buffalo as a commanding point for future exhibitions of this character. The city, its geographical position and facilities for railway and water communication, are acknowledged to be superior to all other points.

A WATER CAVERN.

Singular Discovery on the Mississippi—The River Forming a New Channel at Nicolet Island.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—On Monday morning the Bassman tunnel, half a mile long, now being excavated for the purpose of making a water power on Nicolet Island, pierced a sunken water-cavern in the island, below the level of the river. The gates at the head of the tunnel were closed, but the rush of water could not be arrested. Early on Tuesday morning a large whirlpool was discovered near the shore of the island, which discovered the mouth of the cavern. All efforts made yesterday to close up this hole by rafts, cribs, trees, bales of hay, &c., proved fruitless, and the river is making a tremendous effort to cut a new channel for itself. The mills on Hennepin Island are in danger, as the ground is caving in from the pressure of water beneath. Thousands of men are at work night and day, constructing a coffer dam round the mouth of the whirlpool. If necessary, a section of the dam will be blown out to lower the water, which is very high. The danger of a new channel is imminent.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Second Day's Proceedings—A Paper on Japan.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions resumed their session this morning. A special report from the Prudential Committee was read by Dr. WOOD, and referred to a special committee of seven, to report at the next meeting. Rev. Dr. CLARK read a paper from the Prudential Committee in reference to monthly concerted, which was discussed at some length.

In the afternoon Dr. TERRY read a paper in reference to the proposed occupation of Japan as a missionary field, and the Prudential Committee recommend the occupation of the field.

A mothers' meeting of prayer was held at the First Presbyterian Church this morning, and was largely attended. A children's meeting was held this afternoon at the same place.

THE RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Opening of the Trans-Continental Convention at Oswego—Address of Mayor PAGE—Gerrit Smith as Temporary Chairman—Addresses at the Evening Session.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Railroad Convention was called to order this morning in Doolittle Hall, at 10 o'clock, by Mayor PAGE, who stated that owing to the interruption to travel by the late freshet, many of the delegates had been unable to reach the city. He therefore proposed an adjournment until this evening at 7 o'clock, which was agreed to. Among those present are delegates from Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester and Portland.

EVENING SESSION.

The Trans-Continental Railway Convention was called to order by Mayor PAGE at 7 o'clock, when prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. CONDIT. Mayor PAGE then said: "In behalf of the citizens of Oswego I extend to you, and each of you, a cordial welcome to our city. Oswego feels a deep interest in this Convention, and hopes its fruits will redound to the honor of its participants. The discussion of the themes brought before the Convention must result in great good. Living in an age of commerce—the great missionary of the world—whatever conduces to facilitate and extend it, either domestic or foreign, contributes to the good of mankind. As complete as we may consider our railway system, it is but in its incipient stages. The trans-continental system is the one we are most immediately interested in, and but very little is now needed to make it complete. And who can contemplate the immensity of the commerce that will flow through its channels?" Again welcoming the delegates, he concluded by nominating Hon. GERRIT SMITH as temporary Chairman, which was agreed to.

On motion of Hon. D. G. FORT, MURRAY NELSON, of Chicago, and H. L. DAVIS, of Oswego, were appointed temporary Secretaries. Mr. FORT stated that, as additional delegates were expected in the morning, he proposed that the evening be devoted to listening to addresses, and leave further business to be transacted when the Convention is more full.

The Chair then called on Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN to address the Convention.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked to be excused, as he was totally unprepared to make an address. When, in the course of the business of the Convention, questions arise, he might be induced to give his views.

Mr. EUGENE PRINDLE, of Jackson, Mich., was called upon and responded. He said he was here more as a looker on than as a speaker. He was representing an interest which was centered in a road from St. Clair to Chicago, of which sixty miles were already built; but that was not a road from San Francisco to Portland. He was, therefore, here to see what was going to be done at this Convention. All our railroads had their inception and secured the means for their construction from our State legislature. Our road will connect with the one you propose, and thus further your enterprise. He referred to the benefits conferred upon various lines of roads by the construction of a short piece of road in any one certain section. When a great benefit is thus conferred on a locality that benefit is extended to other localities. The shortening of time and distance here by the Midland Road, for instance, was a shortening of time and distance for Michigan. He referred to the vast amount of money lost by issuing bonds to raise money and dispose of them at a sacrifice. It was stated that our railroads had cost $100,000,000. He did not believe they cost so much, but he was willing to admit they had cost altogether too much through the bond system. He believed a railroad could be built from Chicago to Portland for $20,000,000, or $30,000,000, whereas, under the bond system, it would cost $60,000,000 or $70,000,000. His plan would be to make the railroads along the line of the road stockholders in it. This would secure an interest from those who were to patronize the road. He spoke derisively of the economy of officials under the bond-issuing system, and, as to this enterprise, he strongly advocated its being made a road from Chicago to Portland, and not from point to point. He was opposed to the enterprise being placed at the mercy of local Boards. He would have a Board of proper parties selected to take supervisory charge of the whole line.

WILLIAM PHELPS, of Detroit, was the next speaker. He said that Detroit was interested in this project. But he found she was not placed in direct connection with the line which was to run to Port Huron, a few miles above Detroit. He then proceeded to state the interest Detroit would be placed directly on this line, in which she was deeply interested. He said he was here to express the unanimous wish of the Detroit Board of Trade and the citizens of Detroit to join in the enterprise.

Hon. JOHN T. GEROW, of Saginaw, Mich., said the Common Council of his city had sent him here to say they were deeply interested in this matter, and were anxious to be connected with it. He then proceeded to describe the location of Saginaw, and the advantages to be derived from running the proposed connection through that place. But the connection would be with the Northern Pacific Road at Superior, thence across the Straits of Mackinaw down to Saginaw, thence down to Port Huron, and then on as proposed to Portland. In the Lake Superior country there was a population of 60,000, and the mineral resources were well known. He had no doubt all the necessary aid could be procured.

On motion of Hon. J. C. CHURCHILL, a Committee on Credentials was appointed.

On motion of Mr. OLIVERT CSSBOOK, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed. These Committees are to report to-morrow forenoon.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CLAIM AGENTS.

The Power to Practice in the War Department—An Opinion of Attorney-General Hoar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Attorney-General HOAR has, in response to a letter from General SHERMAN, Secretary of War, of the 16th ultimo, delivered an official opinion, touching the matter of the suspension of certain claim agents from practice in the War Department, under an order issued by the Secretary on the 19th of the same month, which the Attorney-General says appears to have been based upon information contained in an official report by Brevet Colonel E. J. DODGE, June 12, 1869, wherein the parties named in the official order are charged with practicing fraud upon the United States and individuals and with violating the rules of attorneys honestly in the prosecution of honest and just claims of colored soldiers or their legal representatives. The Attorney-General understands the subject submitted by the Secretary of War for his deliberation to be, whether the information contained in Colonel DODGE's report warrants him in denying the parties access to the Department as agents for the prosecution of claims. In connection with which the Secretary of War observes: "I take it for granted this access is a privilege, not a right, and that though harsh, the Secretary may withhold the privilege on testimony of a less degree than would be expected in case the party were indicted and prosecuted criminally." The Attorney-General says that doubt having arisen in behalf of some of the parties concerned as to the existence of the authority thus asserted, it is deemed proper to take that subject under consideration also as naturally involved in the other. He then refers to an opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY, of Oct. 1, 1866, wherein the conclusion arrived at was, that the Secretary had no legal authority to exclude authorized attorneys and agents from collecting bounties, and that in the presentation and payment of claims, the claimant may act by attorney. This opinion, the Attorney-General says, goes to affirm the general right of claimants to transact their business with the Department through the medium of claim agents when not restrained by statute, together with the corresponding general right of their agents to prosecute before the Department the business intrusted to them by their principals. Of the correctness of this view there can be no doubt, and as a general rule, the Secretary of War cannot preclude the possessors of those rights from the enjoyment of them. But the point now presented is, whether the Secretary may in his discretion decline to recognize an agent or suspend the transactions of business with him for frauds and fraudulent practices by such agent. In the prosecution of claims before the Department this course, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, is entirely competent for the Secretary to adopt as a measure for the protection of the public interests committed to his charge. He is not bound to recognize or do business with any claim agent who is known to have perverted his vocation for purposes of fraud, and whose character is such that a reasonable degree of prudence cannot be placed in his integrity and honesty in dealing with the Government. Under such circumstances, the Attorney-General thinks the Secretary may very properly decline to expose the interests of the Government, as also of claimants, to the danger of becoming a prey to dishonest schemes and devices. The Attorney-General continues: "The Secretary of War is not invested with any authority over the professional conduct of claim agents for the correction of mere private grievances corresponding with that possessed by the Courts of law over attorneys practicing therein. The relation between the latter is an official one. From this is derived the summary jurisdiction which Courts exercise over their attorneys. But as between the Department and agents presenting claims before them, no official relation exists, and accordingly the Secretary can derive no such authority from that source, and none is conferred upon them by any statute that has come under my cognizance. Touching the allegations contained in Colonel DODGE's report against the parties named in the before-mentioned order, coming as they do through the medium of an official report made by an officer specially assigned to the duty of investigating the subject matter to which they relate, the Attorney-General cannot but regard them as sufficient to warrant the course pursued by the Secretary for the protection of the interests of the Government. But there is an obvious propriety in furnishing the parties concerned with the charges resting against them, and allowing them an early opportunity to be heard in their own defense, unless, perhaps, it is contemplated to make them the subject of judicial inquiry. While upon this subject, he adds that when frauds have been or attempted to be committed upon the Government by agents, by means of fictitious claims and other devices, the statutes enacted for their punishment should be enforced against them. So, also, when the provision contained in the Pension and Bounty act, designed for the protection of claimants against the cupidity and oppression of their agents, have been violated, the guilty parties ought to be brought to justice. It is not enough simply to withhold from them the opportunity to perpetrate further offences. They should be made, if possible, to suffer the penalty imposed by law for their past misdeeds.

THE STORM.

Losses in Philadelphia—Travel Interrupted in the East—The Erie Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The following are some of the losses by the flood here: John H. Murray & Co., Girard Tube Works, $14,000; R. Power & Co., 600 tons of coal; Nickerson & Stokes, paper mill, $8,000; John Newkomet, fire bricks, $6,000, and lumber carried, $20,000; J. D. Ward & Co., cordwood and coal, $8,000; J. B. Wilson, Chemical Works, $3,000; Donachy & Watt, $6,000; Knickerbocker Ice Company, $5,000; S. Nagel & Co., coal, $5,000; Penrose, the ferry bridge below the city, on the Schuylkill, damaged night; loss at Mixon's paper mill at Manayunk, nearly $20,000; J. M. Preston, cotton mill, $17,000; Walmsley & Co., cotton mill, $10,000; W. Duckett, roofing-paper mill, $3,000; General Patterson's cotton mill, $6,000; C. Campbell & Co., cotton mill, $20,000; Schofield's cotton mill, $6,000. The *Ledger* to-day publishes an additional list of losses, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. The list is nearly one column in length.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—Travel is still interrupted east, north and west from this city. An engine just in from Willimansett reports that it will be impossible to bridge the great break there so that trains can pass to and from Boston to-day. Passengers who left Albany on Monday morning, and have been flood-bound near Washington, Berkshire County, are expected to arrive here this afternoon, and it is hoped that a train will get through from Springfield to Albany to-night. The Connecticut River Railroad is open except between Holyoke and Northampton. For some distance above Holyoke the track is under water. The great dam at Holyoke is injured, but to what extent cannot be now ascertained. The river is twenty-one feet above low-water mark, which is higher than is usual at the Spring freshet, and has begun slowly to recede. An immense quantity of lumber is reported to be coming down from the north. More than twenty bridges in Franklin County have been carried off, including the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad bridge over the Deerfield River. Three persons were swept away with a bridge in Colrains and drowned.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—An error in the dispatches sent from here last night made it appear that travel was interrupted on the Hartford and New-Haven Road. The trains over that road have not been delayed from any trouble on its own road except an hour or two on Monday.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is still obstructed on account of the late storm. No trains can run over the southern division before Saturday. No New-York mail has been received here since the 2d inst. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is in running order, and also the Lehigh and Susquehanna to White Haven. The weather is cool.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 6.—All the mills are stopped to-day by back water. Nearly all that portion of the city between the river and Lowell-street, and the railroad and base of the lower hill, over a hundred acres, is overflowed, and a great many houses are surrounded by water. The view of the falls is magnificent, attracting thousands of people.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 6.—The dam at Occum, on the Shetucket River, in this town, was partially carried away last night. The damage is estimated at $5,000. The river is now falling rapidly.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 6.—The rise in the river has ceased, and the water is now falling rapidly. Great damage has been done to all of the tributaries of the Kennebec.

After the Storm.

Yesterday the long delayed mails began to arrive at our Post Office. The five overdue Boston mails reached here in the afternoon, and late at night the first one on the Hudson Road came through. Rats was still blocked at the bridge beyond Mast Hope at a late hour, and Western letters were detained, except what came by the Central and Hudson River Roads last night. All the mails finally arrived at a late hour. To-day a large stock of leather bags is expected, and the Post Office clerks will have all they want in the way of distributing.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—A Censure Upon the Dead Engineer—Relief of the Sufferers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict late last night: "P. L. DAVIS and twenty others came to their death by the exploding of the boiler attached to E. P. SIEKER & Co.'s portable engine at the Indiana Fair Grounds, which explosion was caused by carelessness and culpable mismanagement on the part of the engineer in charge, JNO. GALL, deceased."

A meeting of citizens was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the sufferers. Over $1,000 was subscribed.

A mass meeting will be held to-night at Masonic Hall for the same purpose. The County Commissioners have appropriated $2,000, and the State Board of Agriculture has donated $500 for the sufferers.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention—Ticket and Platform—General Alcorn's Letter of Acceptance.

The Mississippi regular Republican State Convention, which met in Jackson Sept. 29 and remained in session through the following day, nominated the following ticket for State officers:

Governor—J. L. ALCORN.
Lieutenant-Governor—R. C. POWERS.
Secretary of State—JAMES LYNCH (colored.)
Auditor—HENRY MUSGROVE.
State Treasurer—WILLIAM H. VASSER.
Attorney-General—JOSHUA S. MORRIS.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. R. PEASE.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, and it was adopted:

We, the undersigned Committee, to whom were referred certain resolutions, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolved, First—The Union first, last and forever.

Second—Freedom of speech and of the Press.

Third—Universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

Fourth—Free schools, promoting the benefit of education to every child in the State.

Fifth—Opposition to that financial and unjust system of taxation that heretofore has placed labor and bears unjustly upon the industrial classes.

Sixth—The revision of the Code of the State so as to insert a clause the effect of free labor, with a view especially to a more summary process for the collection of debts.

Seventh—Adherence to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Eighth—The exercise of the whole political influence of the State this Congress for the immediate removal of political disabilities, and the restoration of all the disfranchised citizens.

Ninth—The enforcement of the amendments by the Congress of the United States.

Tenth—The new Constitution of Mississippi, with the disabilities of the former rebels removed.

General ALCORN, who had been nominated for Governor by acclamation, appeared and read a letter of acceptance. He said that his duty as standard-bearer of the Republican Party of the State was one of conciliation; that as the good of the State demands unity of political action between both races, he should seek to guard the people, as far as lay in his power, from the great evil of political parties based on caste. Identified, he said, with the public life of Mississippi for twenty-five years, identified with her political history as a slave-owner and revolutionist, identified with her material interests to perhaps as great an extent as any other man; he held himself charged by his nomination to make on behalf of the colored men to the whites the offer of permanent peace and alliance for the common good. He then continued:

"The Democratic Party of the State has made overtures for the cooperation of the colored men. In refusing these overtures, let me ask who, in truth and justice, can blame the colored people for their refusal? * * * The Democratic party has in truth made the colored people of the State no proposition on which an alliance was possible in the nature of things. That the Democracy are the party responsible in the eyes of truth and justice, for the extent to which the organization of our political parties is based on color, received further proof in the overtures made the white people of the State by the people of color. Driven to the necessity of acting to a very great degree by themselves, what do we behold the party, made up chiefly of colored men, doing to day in conciliation of the whites? They are impressed profoundly with the necessity of preserving their children by education for their duty to the State, but in insisting under that conviction, on the establishment of public schools, they insist that while their children shall have schools for themselves, similar schools shall be established for the children of the whites. In demanding the equalization of taxation and assessment as between property and labor, they ask no justice for the working man of their own complexion that does not apply to the working man of my complexion; no justice for the agricultural laborer that does not apply to the painter, the smith, the carpenter and all other artisans. In demanding the guaranty of their own freedom by universal suffrage, they pledge themselves in a spirit of the old kindness between the master and the slave, to the principle of universal amnesty. His political franchise the colored man seeks to place beyond all further question. Shall the pledge be fair this? Shall it be the key of his political alliance? In establishing that bulwark of his freedom he is not more ready to associate with the man of the North than he is with the man of the South. I stand this moment an irrefragable proof of this truth. Leaders of the Democracy of Mississippi do not feel themselves degraded by assailing me as a slaveholder, a secessionist, a rebel, a traitor. They accuse me of crimes upon my slaves, which, if I would make me justly infamous; I stand there interposed against them a man who has never been challenged by the law, who has mixed, unquestioned by moral sense, in the best society of the State; who has held for twenty-five years past offices of public trust and honor—crimes whose utterance against me holds up to the execration of the whole country our law, our private virtue and our public morality.

But what say the colored men to all these infamous appeals to their passions? They meet them with the reply that I am true to the guarantee of their freedom. They have come forward in your convention, gentlemen, and made offerings to this people. In giving their approval, even by acclamation, of the choice under which I have become the standard bearer of the party, they have placed themselves in the attitude of holding out their hands over the buried past, with an offer of the old kindness and confidence to their late master. To the principles laid down in your platform I pledge my devotion. While our victory will secure the colored man forever in his right of suffrage, it will place the Republican Party of the State on the high ground of having fulfilled to our full extent of all parties the blessings of a generous amnesty. But great as are the political interests that will be settled forever by our triumph, I must not omit to point out the important consequences to flow to us from it materially. Military government replaced by a government of the consent, we will enter on a period of genuine peace. Irritating questions settled by universal suffrage and universal amnesty, reconstruction under our party will be a finality. Confidence thus established in our political repose, our people will go forward in the peaceful industrial progress. Under the policy of internal improvement by the General Government, we hold moral claims for large subsidies from the Treasury of the United States. The dangers threatening our cotton-planting interests from abroad demand that our demand for internal improvements be increased and cheapened, and the first effort of our political power, if directed to that end, will find, I have good reason to believe, a generous cooperation from the Federal Congress. The Memphis and Okalona Railroad is a project which commends itself to my judgment as well entitled to any appropriations obtainable by the States from the Federal Treasury. The Gulf and Ship Island Road is another enterprise which is entitled to the influence of the State in its behalf, and to a demand for its patronage in the donation of Land Grants. Government not only directly by construction of the track, but indirectly by applying a similar footage to that bestowed by the Treasury on the harbourage of the North to the construction of a harbor within the natural Breakwater of Ship Island. The Mississippi bottom constitutes one of the chief treasures of this State; capable of producing four millions of bales of cotton at the lowest possible cost of production, it is the stronghold of the cotton industry of the United States in the contest for the restoration of that industry to its former supremacy. The levees of the State demand the attention of the Nation in the consideration of our claims on the General Government under its policy of internal improvement.

I look forward to the reconstruction of the State, by men in sympathy with Congress, as a means for the reclamation of the Mississippi bottom. Not, as the people of the Delta, the only persons concerned in that result, for the drainage affected so completely as it will be by the general Government, the immense amount of wealth added thereby in that the chief seat of our cotton production, to the present value of our taxable property, will reduce the rate of taxation throughout the State from 200 to 300 per cent.

With profound acknowledgments of the compliment which you pay me, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

J. L. ALCORN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS NIGHT.

The second Carlotta Patti concert of this week comes to-night at Steinway Hall, which was filled last evening, when that lady and her associates interpreted the following programme. To-night, too, HERMANN appears at the Academy. The sale of seats for Mr. CHANFRAU's performances at the French Theatre commences to-day.

Fish's Opera House Taken Possession of by the Sheriff.

JAMES FISK, Jr., was served yesterday with the writ of replevin issued against him on Monday by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, in the suit of JAMES BROWN & Co., for the recovery of $2,500,000, alleged to have been lost in Wall-street gold speculations. The defendant was met by a Deputy Marshal just as he was about to enter the office of the Erie Railway Company in Twenty-third-st., and was informed that he had another writ to serve on JAY GOULD, requiring that FISK would obtain him access to the latter. He was told by FISK that he would communicate with GOULD, which was the only satisfaction that he received.

Hoagsaint Bitters.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

SELF ADVERTISED.—PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the order agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.—*Advertisement.*

Secretary of Oregon.

At the present time when our supply is so short as to water should be wasted; plenty of that luxury may be had all over the Island for twenty-five cents a week by using the Rensselaer Pumper, which is easily managed by any servant, and does away with that nuisance of carrying water in pitchers. No water is charged on Sundays, and no charge. Call and see one at No. 166 Duane-st.—*Advertisement.*

"Pleasures Banish Pain."

AS COLTON'S, 313 Canal Restorator.—*Advertisement.*

MIDDLETOWN MINERAL SPRING WATER will positively cure dyspepsia, constipation and all diseases of the skin and blood. Principal depot No. 195 Broadway and 5 Liberty-st.—*Advertisement.*

A SURE REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.—Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. EYNDER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC THE WORLD OVER. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the usual miscellaneous matter, the first instalment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among the contents of interest are presented the following:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE: The Emperor's Health; Abdication Again Talked of; The Regency; Tyrel and Rugo; Marshal Prim's Interview with the Emperor; Prince Napoleon's Reply to the Address.

SPAIN: The Republican Revolt; Cuban Reinforcements; The Status Note; Rebel Prisoners.

GENERAL TOPICS.

POLITICAL: The October Elections; The Ohio Campaign—the Issues and Prospects; The Philadelphia Political Riot; Campaign in Texas.

THE STORM: Its Effects Throughout the Country; the Water Famine in the East.

MISCELLANEOUS: A Sentenced Blacksmith; Making of the Trade Word; Dr. Hall's Breakfast; A Congressman on the Rise; Jerry Black's Suit against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

WASHINGTON: Affairs at the National Capital; The Public Debt Statement; The Gold Panic; Cuban Affairs.

Agricultural Affairs:

Queens County Fair at Mineola, L. I.; The Harvest in Canada; Virginia State Fair; Dr. Loring on Agriculture; List of State and County Fairs.

THE TURF: Jerome Park Fall Meeting—The First Day's Races.

Local Intelligence.

THE WALL-STREET PANIC: Alleged Defalcation; Important Statement; Sale of Government Gold; More Failures; Suit against James Fisk, Jr.

THE CUBAN CAUSE: Movements of the Herald and Enterprise; The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Editorial Comments:

The State Canvass; The Republican Party in Arkansas; New Southern Railroads; The Wall-street Gambling Added by Our Judiciary; The President and the Gold Gamblers; The Suit against J. Fisk, Jr.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

The Boy Whaler;

OR, THE

YOUNG ROVERS,

THE

MOST EXCITING SEA STORY

EVER PUBLISHED,

IS

Commenced THIS WEEK in No. 49

OF THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

NOW READY.

THE

BOY WHALER

Was written expressly for the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

By LEON LEWIS,

Author of "The Silver Ship," "The Water Wolf," "The Bay Magician," &c.

THE

BOY WHALER,

Ready in No. 49 of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

contains the most vivid descriptions of strange adventures on land and sea, in most of which the young hero, the

BOY WHALER,

takes a prominent part, and by his daring deeds proves himself the personification of juvenile bravery. Every boy should read the exciting story of the

BOY WHALER,

which is just commenced in No. 49 of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

And every young woman also should read the

BOY WHALER

IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

for the female mind will be enraptured with the lovely heroine, the charming LILY LAWRENCE, who shares the fortunes and trials of the

BOY WHALER.

The current issue (No. 49) of the

GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER IN

THE WORLD,

THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

should be purchased by parents and read to their children, for the great story of the

BOY WHALER

shows that although virtue may, for a time be unable to cope with villainy, it will in the end rise triumphant.

THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

takes pleasure in presenting to the public the great story of the

BOY WHALER,

for it is undoubtedly the masterpiece of its author, and was written expressly for the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

Every boy

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But two sales were made yesterday, one at the Exchange Salesroom, by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., the other at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, by Mr. J. COLE. The attendance was very good in both cases and the prices realized quite satisfactory. The prospects for a busy Fall season in City property are now very good. Whenever a sale of such is announced it is well attended and considerable interest is manifested. Among the audience may be seen many faces, familiar in the market last season, some of whom join in the bidding, but the greater number merely looking on and taking notes for future use.

To-day two large suburban sales will be made. At Madison, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro., will sell 225 building lots by order of the Madison Land Association. Excursionists will take the train from the foot of Barclay-street at 10 o'clock A. M. prompt. Persons who have never been over the Morris and Essex Railroad have now an opportunity to see some of the finest mountain and valley scenery to be found in the State of New-Jersey, and all are invited to go on this trip. On leaving the depot the train runs through Hoboken and Bergen, across the plain between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, halting for a moment at the populous and beautiful City of Newark, then on again, but slowly, as now commences the steep grade; passing Roseville, East Orange and the well-known town of Orange, here a fine view of the famous Orange Mountains may be had; then turning more southerly through the Orange Valley, Milburn, round a long curve and slowly up a steep ascent on the side of Summit Mountain, to its top, Bay view Station, where a really magnificent view breaks upon the eye, showing all the valley, taking in Elizabeth, Newark and New-York, extending over the Lower Bay and out the Narrows seaward, then a few miles further on and appears the attractive town of Madison, one hour and forty minutes from New-York, in the midst of a high, rolling, undulating country. The town proper has a population of 2,000, and is well supplied with churches, schools, &c. The property to be sold has long been known and admired as one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Madison. Maps and free tickets may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-street.

At Newtown, L. I., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will offer 225 choice lots. The property has already been fully described in this column. But four miles from New-York, in one of the old-established aristocratic villages, with frequent and excellent communication with this City, it presents to persons seeking country homes, but do not care to pay extravagant prices, peculiar attractions. The terms are particularly liberal and place the lots within the reach of all. The object of the owner is not to make a great speculation and get absurd prices for his property, but rather to secure good neighbors who will improve the ground they purchase, and so enhance the value of the lots about them. A fine collation will be served on the arrival of the special train, boats to meet which will leave James-slip and the foot of Thirty-fourth-street at 11:30 A. M. precisely. Long Islanders can take the cars at Hunter's Point at 11:45 A. M. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneer's offices, No. 25 Nassau-street and No. 157 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole.

1 lot s. s. of 3d-av., 100 ft. n. of 19th-st., 25x100... $8,200
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100... 6,000
Frame house and lot s. e. corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.... 8,000
3 lots s. s. of 19th-st., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100... 2,925
1 lot, 150 ft. e. of the above, 25x100... 1,600
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100... 2,175
3 lots, 75 ft. e. of 19th-st., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100... 1,800
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100... 1,800
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100... 1,800
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100... 1,625
2-story frame house and lot, n. s. Bainbridge-st., 125 ft. e. of Patchen-av., lot 25x100... 2,400

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, s. s. of Wyckoff-st., 175 ft. w. of Carleton-av., each 25x125... $4,200
1 lot s. s. corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st., 20x100... 2,125

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charles-st., n. s., 124.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.8x88... $18,200
Christie-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100... 21,500
Charles and 4th sts., n. e. corner, 24.2x74, ½ part. nom.
Columbia-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20x 25... 27,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 130, 25x100... 9,250
4th-st., s. s., 74 ft. n. of Charles-st., 21x87.6, ½ part. nom.
4th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Broadway, 22x101.5x20x 88.6x100.5... 6,000
12th-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x90.11... 6,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x100... 6,700
2d-av. and 72d-st., n. w. corner, 24.8x50x102.2x100 Irreg. 9,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.2 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20.1x75... 16,750
8th-av. and 46th-st., s. e. corner, 25.8x100... 120,000
8th-av. and 126th-st., n. w. corner, 54.11x 110... ½ part. nom.
8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 125 x110
126th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x 100

Lease Recorded.

2d-av., No. 1,286, 5 years, for the first 3 years, per year, $700; for the last two years, per year... $800
West 45th-st., No. 72, 5 years and 7 months, until May 1, 1875, per year, $2,200; for the remaining of the term, per year... 2,400
West 25th-st., No. 253, 5 years, per year... 400
5th-st., s. s., 118.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 22x98.11, 21 years, per year... 750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100. $4,000
Broadway and Monroe-st., n. e. corner, 19x100... 800
Broadway, n. e. s., 69.5 ft. s. e. of Leonard-st., 37x 62... 2,600
Bushwick-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Hinsdale-st., 48.11x 202.5... 820
Church-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 15.11x100. 2,400
Degraw-st., s. s., 320.5 ft. e. of Washington-av., 25x75... 2,625
Division-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x 100... 1,300
Hamilton-st., s. s., 325 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100. 1,875
Hewes-st., n. s., 102.6 ft. s. of Bedford-av., 21.8x90. 10,000
Madison-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18x 105.5... 2,200
Rivington-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100. 2,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100... 1,800
Keap-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Rodney-st., 25x100... 2,000
Smith-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 25x100... 1,600
Stanhope-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 25x100. 1,750
Van Dyke-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt, 25x100... 1,215
Warren-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100... 2,000
12th-st., n. s., 184.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100... 2,000
17th-st. and 4th-av., n. corner, 47x99.2... 9,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 278 ft. e. of Utica-av., 150x200... 5,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 97.6 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 25x100... 900
Herkimer-st. and Jefferson-st., s. w. corner, 100x 200... 2,000
Lafayette-av. and Schenck-st., n. e. corner, 20x38 500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 58 ft. w. of Kent-av., 20x75... 6,450
Myrtle-av., s. s., 78 ft. w. of 11th-st., 18.5x70... 4,500
2d-st., s. s., 15.3 ft. e. of 11th-st., 15.3x70... 2,000
2d-st., s. s., 56 ft. e. of 11th-st., 15.3x70... 2,000
6th-av. and Douglass-st., s. w. corner, 14.7x41.11 in. 150
East Nos. 186 and 187 on A. W. Benson's map, 6th Ward... 5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Broadway and Benedict-av., s. e. cor., 17 acres, 1,000 acres... $47,878
Saw Mill River road, e. s., adjoining James Lawrence's, 144½ acres... 10,800

Yonkers.

Madison-av., e. s., lot Nos. 16, 39, 41, 42, 43, map R. Archer's property... $2,240

Pelham.

2d-av., e. s., lot No. 122 and s. half of lot No. 123, Pelhamville, 150x150... $1,600

NEW-JERSEY.

Bram-st., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Green-st., 20x92... $2,750
Livingston-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x 100... 1,875
Thomas-st., n. s., 175 ft. from Avenue F, 25x100,

Bloomfield.

Bloomfield to Paterson-road, w. s., indefinite, 21 78-100 acres... $12,000
1st-st., indefinite locality, 50x125... 250
Newark and Pompton turnpike, s. e. corner, 325 ft. front... 1,600

Caldwell.

Plot adjoining Thomas Warner's, 72½ acres... $2,200

Orange.

Hazen-st., s. s., indefinite, 40x127... $400
White-st., n. s., 2 plots, 1st 50x150, 2d 150x150... 3,000

East Orange.

Sterling-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 75x150. $1,050

Millburn.

Ellis Reeve's property, 45 12-100 acres... $400

Hudson City.

Lot No. 21, block No. 3, map of Hudson City Terrace Company, 25x100... $475
Washington-av., lots Nos. 282 and 284, map of Washington Village Land Association... 2,800
Lots Nos. 1 and 12, block No. 7, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map... 1,600
Lots Nos. 22 and 24, block No. 7, map of Hudson City Terrace Company, 25x100... 950
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 14, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map... 875
Patterson-st., s. s., lot No. 225, Newkirk's property, 25x100... 450

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 18, map of Greenville Grove No. 2, each 25x100... $4,000
Lots Nos. 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 27, map of Greenville Grove No. 2, each 25x100...
Lots Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119 and 120, block No. 2, map of Greenville Grove No. 2, each 25x100.
Lots Nos. 141, 142, 143 and 144, block No. 3, map of Greenville Grove No. 3, each 25x100...
Lots Nos. 51 and 52, map of Greenville Grove No. 3, each 25x100...

Montclair.

Harrison-av., indefinite locality, 16 ft. front... $10,000

Woodside.

Cedar-place, s. s., indefinite, 25x171... $400

Bergen.

Ocean and Forrest sts., corner, 24x100 and 25x175x181... $7,400
Park-st., lot No. 6, map of Sherwood... }

Union.

Lots Nos. 472 and 474, block No. 4, map of North Hoboken, 50x100... $200
Franklin-av., w. s., adjoining lands of H. Randall, 52x92... $3,000
Oakland-av., s. e. s., 252 ft. w. of Woodlawn-av., 25x125... 3,000
On road leading from Newark to Hackensack, John Van Emburg's property, 14 acres... nom.

North Bergen.

Lot No. 251, map of Clarendon, 25x100... $70

Weehawken.

Lots Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 1, map of North Union, 25x100... $300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MAKE A NOTE
IN YOUR DIARIES
OF
OPPOSITE THURSDAY, OCT. 14,
GOING TO
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT SALE AT NORWOOD N. J.
SEND FOR TICKETS AT ONCE.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF A WIDE street, on Madison-av., Murray Hill, an elegant house and furniture, very suitable for a bachelor who wishes to live luxuriously and entertain in a stylish manner; house is most conveniently arranged; second suite of rooms, all the modern improvements and latest works complete and unusual; there is hardly such a bachelor's establishment to be found on the island; house contains twelve rooms, one of which is a large billiard room; 'tis equally desirable for any family; price only $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY FRENCH roof brown-stone house No. 41 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. The house is 25 feet by 100 built by the owner for his own use, and in complete order throughout. The lot, which is 25 feet by 100 feet 8 inches, is located from Columbia College; ground rent, $250 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and immediate possession will be given. Apply to the owner on the premises either 2 P. M., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

WELL-KNOWN
REPEATERS,
Who attend every excursion sale and never buy, are respectfully informed that at Norwood sale will be of more importance than their company at the
GREAT NORWOOD SALE.
JOHNSON & MILLER.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th ave.—Splendid Blackstony high-stoop brown-stone house; immediate possession; $20,000. Others in 32d, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 59th and 57th sts., and several very finely situated in 5th and Madison avs., including several corners.
WM. H. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 3D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LET NEITHER BUSINESS NOR PLEASURE
DETER YOU FROM GOING TO
NEWTOWN
WITH
JOHNSON & MILLER,
THIS DAY.
IT WILL BE A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR
MECHANICS,
AND MEN OF MODERATE MEANS
TO
SECURE COUNTRY HOMES.
BEAUTIFUL
SALE ABSOLUTE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
If you have not secured tickets, call before 11 o'clock at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., and get them.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.
Fiedler's Park, S. I.; six minutes from landing, and thirty minutes from Wall-st. For sale, one or more of these substantial dwellings, with first-class surrounding. Houses frame, filled in with brick; modern construction, built and finished in best manner, with all conveniences and comfort, and in thorough repair.
ALSO,
within the same inclosure, lots and building sites, some of which are the most eligible situations of any on the Island, with magnificent ocean and inland views. Maps and plans of houses can be seen at our office.
PHELPS, TALLON & CO.,
No. 128 Broadway,
Under Home Insurance Company.

ALL WHO SUBSCRIBED
AT THE NORWOOD HOTEL
ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT SALE, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

A BARGAIN AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—An elegantly-furnished house for sale; five minutes' walk from station, and situated in the highest part of the city; location unexceptionable; lot 66x200; street paved and sewered; house put in complete order and newly furnished in May; includes billiard table; house is filled in with brick, has twelve rooms, gas throughout, bath-rooms, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c. Price, $18,000. Terms: one-third on mortgage, if desired. Possession immediately. Address M. MERRITT, Box 78 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE homestead of the late Colonel James Harrison, situate in Hudson City, N. J., containing about 12 acres; buildings substantial and numerous; the most desirable place in the vicinity of New-York, and unsurpassed as a location for a public institution; terms to suit. Apply to HENRY HARRISON, Trustee, &c., No. 307 West 35d-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., or THOMAS HARRISON, No. 23 Cedar-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER
are now prepared
TO FURNISH FREE PASSES
OVER
NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
to all respectable persons who wish to attend their
GREAT NORWOOD SALE,
on THURSDAY, OCT. 14,
with a view of purchasing.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT WEST ISLIP.—A property of about 100 acres, a large part in wood, good fair buildings, and three tried ponds, at West Islip, is offered for sale for $40,000; bounded by the Long Island Railroad on the north, and the South Side turnpike on the south, and about 2½ miles east of Babylon Depot. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 50 Acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from Hyde Park station, on Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, in great variety, beautifully situated near depot; can be had for sale low. Also, cottages and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, N. Y., 194 H'A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CHARMING SUMMER REST,
DELIGHTFUL WINTER HOME.
NORWOOD, N. J.,
See JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement, OCT. 14.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEgant Summer and Winter residence, 1½ acres, high ground, tidal water front; access Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. $16,000. Ask for Singer's place at Kingsbridge.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE building lots, situated on the best avenues of Bergen Point; also the best store, on the most prominent corner, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 28 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL TWENTY-ACRE PLACE, three miles from Newark, unimpaired, all in fine order; well trafficed; can be reached from depot Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; $1,000.
W. E. ARYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a new house, with every convenience, centrally located, with two acres of land. Apply T. S. TUCKERMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., rear office, lower floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—CENTRAL DINING room attached dwelling; modern conveniences, furnished, with use of kitchen, gas, &c., if required; or part of another. Apply at No. 128, JOHN BRAINERD.

TO RENT—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 42 West 19th-st.; completely furnished throughout in the most fashionable manner. For terms and particulars inquire of GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 27th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 25x100; house brown stone, high stoop, unfurnished; doctor's office reserved if let; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, AT Pleasantville, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depot; 10 acres land and good stable; will be let to let April 1 at a moderate price to a good family. Apply to W. BRAMAN, Pleasantville.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DOUBLE house, elegantly furnished, located near 4th-av. and the Fourteenth Street Depot. Rent $1,000 per annum for one year or 18 months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, BROWN-stone house, in a superior location on Murray Hill, for the Winter, to a private family only; rent, $600 per month. CHARLES W. WARD,
No. 70 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, for the Winter or longer, a furnished brick cottage; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent moderate. Apply to JAN BRESSELAER & ORIGER, No. 128 Grand-st.

TO LET—$500, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH aves., in a private family; 2d-st. Apartments; stone house, No. 62 West 31d-st.; walnut finish, inlaid floors, marble mirrors. Apply on premises.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 35th-st., between 2d and 4th aves.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOR a term of six or eight months, a furnished or unfurnished house, with four or twelve rooms, between 20th and 40th sts. Address J. S., Box No. 159 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HANDSOMELY furnished house in an unexceptionable and central neighborhood, where the owners will reside as security for the rent; highest references given and required. Address W., No. 38 West 27th-st.

HOTEL WANTED.—LEASE OF A FIRST-class hotel in the City by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—A FLAT CONTAINING SIX or seven rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; preferred unfurnished; below 20th-st. Apply to G. F. NEMAN, No. 68 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7,
At 12:30 P. M.,
ABSOLUTE SALE
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE
VILLA PLOTS
AT
MADISON, N. J.

These lots are slightly situated, ten minutes' walk from the station, and immediately opposite the property of the Drew Seminary, are on elevated ground, and command

MOST MAGNIFICENT VIEWS,

extending from Orange to Morristown. This property is known as the Edward Holland Estate, and is to be positively sold, by order of the

MADISON LAND ASSOCIATION.

Special trains will leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Maps and passes ready five days before the sale. Full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1869,
At 12:30 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE
OF
130 VILLA PLOTS,
AT WESTFIELD, N. J.,
ONLY FIFTY-SEVEN MINUTES
FROM NEW-YORK
BY NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

These lots are very handsomely situated, within eight minutes' walk of the station, on high land, commanding fine views, and in the immediate vicinity of handsome improvements.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the grounds. Maps and passes ready five days before the sale, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 VILLA SITES COMPRISING ABOUT 200 CITY LOTS IN THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON THE PLATEAU AT THE FOOT OF THE BLUE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS, BEING A PART OF THE CELEBRATED

WASHINGTON PARK PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12o'clock M., on the premises, the 47 villa sites above mentioned, situated in Washington Park, on Rockview, Maple, Willow, Magnolia and Cedar avenues, in the City of Plainfield, N. J., but a mile from the depot of the Central Railroad.

Washington Park consists of a large tract of land set apart by the owners for the creation of

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES,

and is under the control of a Board of Trustees

AGAINST NUISANCES,

thus guaranteeing to purchasers

A SELECT AND CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.

This property is the finest in the market which combines so many advantages, or offers to purchasers greater inducements, the principal of which are

ACCESSIBILITY.

Twelve trains to and from New-York daily.

ITS EXTREME HEALTHFULNESS.

The plateau on which it is situated, being directly sheltered from the north and west winds, renders cold of Winter, and has at all times a pure, bracing mountain air; is entirely free from swamp, and miasmatic miasmas or fever, and having a subsoil of STONE, GRAVEL AND SAND.

BEING IN THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD,

Plainfield is a city containing some 6,000 or 8,000 inhabitants; with schools having high reputation; with all denominations of churches; with stores, where all the necessaries of life can be procured as cheap, if not cheaper, than in New-York, thus combining all the advantages of the country with the convenience of the city.

EXTREME BEAUTY

AND

GRANDEUR OF SCENERY,

SELECTNESS OF NEIGHBORHOOD,

being in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and with the surrounding property restricted against nuisances.

12,000 TO 110,000
SUPERFICIAL FEET

in each plot, giving ample room for all necessary outbuildings, gardens and lawn.

AVENUES

ALL LAID OUT,

and property ready for immediate improvement.

A NEW DEPOT

is about being established, about one-quarter of a mile from the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE

WILL BE

VERY LIBERAL.

Transportation to and from the sale (free of charge) by a special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 10 o'clock.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, 2 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA, BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 22, 1869, and the joint resolution of Congress of the 2d of July, of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it. Its water-power is of great value, and is rarely equaled, and will be sold to persons who may bid for it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The land will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The building is 400 feet long by 50 feet wide, three stories in height, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the frames are in almost perfect order. Three of these are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the other two are nearly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 45 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the opposite side of the Shenandoah.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,400 acres of mountain land on the Potomac River.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, upon payment, shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, guaranteed by bond, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and some bond must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. R. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1868, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is justly due on the lots, a deed will be tended to them, otherwise they will be sued.

A. R. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in the City of Paterson, N. J.,

BY ORDER OF THE DALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

5 building lots northeast corner of Grand-st. and Dale-av.
9 building lots on west side of Belmont.
9 building lots on east side of Prince-st. (in rear of dwelling).
2 building lots south west corner State and Spring sts.
2 building lots south west corner State and Harris sts.
1 building lot east side Jackson-st.
3 building lots northeast corner Spring and Green.
5 building lots northeast corner Jackson and Green.
8 double houses and lots on Spring-st., between State and Green.
4 double houses and lots on Harris-st., opposite the above, each house furnished with four bath-rooms, and all gas and water.
1 Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.:
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1869.

IAN AUTHORIZED BY HON. GEO. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at the Custom House, Norfolk, at 12 o'clock M.,

THE OLD UNITED STATES MARINE HOS-PITAL PROPERTY,

Situated on Smithfield Point, in the County of Nansemond.

The building is of brick, three stories in height, and constructed in the most substantial manner. The lot fronts on the Elizabeth River, 202 feet 11½ inches, with an equal frontage on two wide streets and a 20-foot alley, the entire premises being inclosed with a solid brick wall.

This property is most beautifully located, is well adapted for a first-class academy or for a place of public resort, and with a small outlay the house could be made a delightful meeting place of one of the most beautiful and attractive private residences in the State.

The premises commanding an excellent view from the top of the surrounding country and of the James River, Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, and rapidly advancing, makes it a most desirable investment, especially adapted to the situation of capitalists.

TERMS OF SALE:

Three thousand dollars ($3,000) on the day of sale; the balance in four (4) equal quarter-yearly payments, the first payment to be made on the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1870, with interest from day of sale until paid.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve a forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made. All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interests of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale will be given to the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

A plot descriptive of the above property can be seen upon calling at the office.

LEVIN F. WEBB, Collector.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers.

METHODISTS, AND ALL
DENOMINATIONS,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO GO
TO-DAY
WITH A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER,
TO MADISON,
ENJOY SOME OF THE FINEST MOUNTAIN
AND VALLEY SCENERY
IN NEW-JERSEY,
LOOK OVER THE DREW SEMINARY,
AND BUY LOTS
IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE,
IN AN ELEGANT LOCATION,
AND
COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS.
FREE TRAIN AT 10 O'CLOCK;
COLLATION ON ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

See Auction Advertisement.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 65 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

GREAT LAUREL HILL SALE.

One mile nearer than Woodside!
Two miles nearer than East New-York!!
Three miles nearer than Glendale!!!
Not half as far as Newtown!!!!
Less than two miles by horse-cars from ten ferries to New-York!!!!!
Fourteen trains a day by Flushing Railroad!!!!!!

MALLORY & BLACKWELL
will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, on the premises, at 1:30 P. M.,
275 LOTS AT
LAUREL HILL, L. I.

Laurel Hill, Queens County, L. I., adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and, being located on high ground, gives splendid views of Hell Gate and neighboring cities, and, being in constant communication with New-York by steam and horse railroads, makes it a very desirable place of residence. The lots offered are the best in the place, and will be sold without reserve.

SEVENTY PER CENT CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Maps and free tickets by special train on Flushing Railroad can be had at the office of auctioneers, or of Mr. Weeks, corner of 4th-st. and South-ave., Brooklyn, Eastern District, who will furnish the refreshments.) Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1 o'clock P. M. and 345-st. at 12:45 P. M. Also James-slip at 12 M. Parties living in Brooklyn can reach the property by taking the Grand-st. and Meeker-av. horse cars.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York;

THURSDAY, OCT. 7,
At 1½ o'clock, on the premises, at
NEWTOWN, L. I.
FREE EXCURSION, FREE LUNCH,
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
LOTS ON THE EASIEST TERMS
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
ABSOLUTE SALE
225 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
TO BE SOLD SINGLY AND IN SMALL PARCELS,

situated on the highest ground in Newtown. Commutation ticket good for 50 trips daily trains over Flushing Railroad. Commutation, $45; less than one cent a mile. Time from Hunter's Point, fifteen minutes. Property four minutes from station, and within a minute's walk of churches, schools, Post Office and first-class dwellings. Streets all graded.

REMEMBER,

that the sale will be absolute in every particular, and that the lots will be sold singly and in small parcels, on terms so easy that all may secure

HOMESTEADS OF THEIR OWN.

How to Go.—Take Hunter's Point ferry-boat at the foot of James-slip, or Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. morning of sale; cross to Hunter's Point and step on board Johnson & Miller's special cars for Newtown. Free tickets and maps are now ready at the office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONDAY, OCT. 11,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Carlstadt, N. J.,
FREE EXCURSION! FREE LUNCH!
IMPORTANT SALE,
by order of
F. MERKLE AND L. WINDISCH,
220 SPLENDID LOTS,
CARLSTADT, AT MOUNT PLEASANT PARK, N. J., only twelve minutes' walk from
RUTHERFORD PARK.

Property is splendidly situated, commanding magnificent views. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Free tickets and maps now ready at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Norwood, N. J.,
FREE EXCURSION OVER NORTHERN RAILROAD. GRAND COLLATION AT
THE NORWOOD HOTEL.
THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE YEAR.
1,000 VILLA PLOTS,
Consisting of
5,000 CITY LOTS,
to be sold
ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.
PROPERTY ALL AROUND STATION,
WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF DEPOT.
TWENTY-ONE MINUTES' ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
ON NEW-JERSEY'S MOST POPULAR ROAD.
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, RESIDENCES, HALLS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND MAGNIFICENT HOTEL ALL IN THE LOTS.
GROUND GENTLY UNDULATING.
SPLENDID VIEWS OF PALISADES AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MILES.
STREETS ALL GRADED.
EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.
DON'T FAIL TO SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE.
MAPS AND PASSES WILL BE READY FRIDAY, OCT. 8.
At the office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ESTATE OF Eliho Lake Miller Davis, situated in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, consisting of twenty-seven of land, mill-house, barns, wharves, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. DAVIS, Executor, No. 194 Cherry-st., New-York, or A. B. DAVIS, Greenwich.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 56 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts., Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART SALE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On the evenings of
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20,
at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, south-west corner 12th-st.
SPECIAL SALE OF A HIGHLY IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PICTURES, purchased from the artists by the present owner during his residence abroad, and comprising the WORKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED AND POPULAR EUROPEAN ARTISTS. Also a public sale of fine pictures by FAVORITE AMERICAN ARTISTS.
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION on and from TUESDAY, 12th INST., for each evening, until sale.
Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION NOTICE.
RECEIVERS' SALE OF VERY CHOICE AND COSTLY WINES AND LIQUORS.
SPECIAL SALE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction at their salerooms, No. 56 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-sts., by order of the Receivers, on FRIDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., a VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF RARE AND HIGH-CLASS WINES, &c., consisting of White Port, 1815; Mobile Madeira, Sherry and Gordon Sherry, imported to order; Vino de Pasto, &c.; Royal Pale Sherry, Southside Madeira, very rare; a select still stock; 6 cases Liebfraumilch.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BREST, BELGIUM AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 23
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT.....MARI...SATURDAY, Nov. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURIRAY...SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $100 and $70.

Passengers booked to or from any point in Europe at the lowest rates. Tickets good for one month after the departure of the steamer, allowing stopover at this place, if desired. Well ventilated and lighted saloons and state rooms are located amidships, where the motion of the vessel is most imperceptible. Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN	2,500 tons		Oct. 13, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO	Oct. 20	3,152 tons	Oct. 20, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA		2,505 tons	Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA		3,125 tons	Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO		2,015 tons	Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA		2,500 tons	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passengers find excellent fare.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 4 P. M.
ENGLAND, Thomson, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200 — Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, leaving Hong-Kong.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for the Mexican Line will be received on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast as slow rates. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills of lading, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
J. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MESCHENZIA,
Captain STARKEY,
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
To be now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through dates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. J. HATTERSLEY, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, J. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of each month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, Oct. 21.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELBERLAND, Nov. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. COUSINS, Dec. 21.
These splendid steamships sail on schedule time, and visit at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The only direct line to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DELANO, Saturday, Oct. 23.
CHEOPATRA, Capt. PHELPS, Friday, Nov. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE (Spanish), Capt. ROBERTS (A. Mason).....Oct. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Oct. 14
COLUMBIA, Captain H. VAN BRUNT.....Oct. 21
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
FROM THE STEAMSHIP PIER, FOOT OF BARCLAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain HUTCHINSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Captain BURGESS, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 68 and 69 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers of multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in providing for the comfort of the traveler, and an infinity of things to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent chef courier by courier and traveler personally may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports indispensable to travelers. Sunday, J. S. MORES, Passport Agent, 233 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SON NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
VIA THE CROSSWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
COSTES.....Saturday, Oct. 2
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGE.....Saturday, Oct. 16
Passage, including fare for 36 meals, $25 and $20, according to location of berth.
For freight, which will be taken at low rates, apply to
E. R. CROSWELL & CO., No. 6 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA CANOPIC, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEAGULL LINE.—The powerful steamship PERRY, Skiffer, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Apply to Charleston (Barnwell & Co.) Savannah, Ga., (Lathrop & Co.)
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
HENRY DRISLER, Agent, No. 79 Wall-st.

THE STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA will sail Oct. 14.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 38 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA.—The sailing vessel ZODIAC, are notified that owing to the detention of the steamship PERRY, she will not sail for the above PORTS, leaving SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
J. LEARY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Steamship Line will dispatch the fine clipper steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.
Freight received, as all times under covered pier.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 3 Rue Bouquet,
formerly No. 38 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Champs Elysées, between the Elysée and Faubourg St. Honoré.
Mme. YOUNG, Proprietor.
Formerly of New-York, Nos. 10 and 12 West 27th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 Washington-square, north, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. The pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.
For catalogues, terms, &c., apply personally or by letter at the Institute, which pupils are invited to visit.
Students of all ages are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 24 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Hass has charge of the art department.
Rev. ED. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MR. E. REVERE INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 25 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. T. Tuey, No. 12.

BUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 407, 409 and 411 4th-av., and Sept. 20 in the corner of 16th-st. and 5th-av. Academic and preparatory schools will also be opened on both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 409 4th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 16th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.
The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The standing of the College will be determined by the examinations of Sept. 27 to 30. Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.
Applications for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President, or to
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 24, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOSTS,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; prepares students for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhen's drug store, No. 128 Bowery; Schwarz's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Leguinan, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
Miss Pierson will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 27 West 16th-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary department. Prepares for Polytechnic, Columbia and Yale. Monsieur E. PEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 377 Madison-av., southeast corner of 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Pupils will be allowed to attend without boarding if desired. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 and 10 East 45th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 4, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 52d-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 33 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 22 4th-av.—10th year.
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance, corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Number of boarders limited to 25. A few vacancies.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 30th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 38 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. Lessons addressed as above.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL
for girls, Jersey shore, Pa., (Lycoming county,) will open Sept. 15. Pupils will be thoroughly cared for in a very healthy location, with Richmond, Pa., for business or college, and every home comfort. $300 per year. For circulars address
Rev. F. DOUGLAS FAVOR, A. M., Principal.

BARRINGTON INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awaken. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

MISS MARY ARMENS PRIVATE CLASSES for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 124 West 23d-st. The classes are of different grades, and adapted to all ages for whom applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Boys prepared for any college or business. There are a few vacancies for winter session, commencing Nov. 1. Apply for circulars to REV. F. MILIS, A. M., Principal.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies, by Mme. VARRIN, No. 340 West 23d-st. Unsurpassed for permanent residence. Day scholars (6 to 8 pupils) accepted.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MR. PARROTT, formerly of Rutgers Female Institute, has opened at her residence, No. 10 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th-av.

READING.—A CLASS IS BEING FORMED by Miss CLARA NORRIS, for instruction in Pure Reading. Any persons desiring to join may call at No. 128 East 34th-st., between 10 and 1, or after 4 P. M.

PROFESSOR D. CORRELULIER'S school, No. 34 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.) reopens Sept. 22. Circulars at the above addr.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 128 West 20th-st., one door from 5th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,186 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 46 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimens and circular free. No. 786 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, West Haven, N. Y. Principal, D. B. Willis, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES DE SENNEVILLE INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 43 AND 45 EAST 37TH-ST.,
Will open on Sept. 20.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German Schools.
Preparatory or by book. Boarding and primary departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. EDWARD H. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 25 West 45th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., per business. Mount DOLIBAR, No. 38 Bowery, gives private lessons and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Class evening night, $5.

DR. F. REETHEM'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences the 20. month year on Sept. 20, at 60 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 381 Broadway.

MILLE. MORTANE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 37TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is so ordered to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is paid to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors H. R. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers pupils and visitors to those who wish to make music a study, advantages.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and treated as to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

Miss C. MERRLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th ave., will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
For circulars apply as above.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN LADIES' SCHOOL,
Sixth year, now open at her new house,
No. 34 West 40th-st.
MURRAY HILL,
Four minutes. New-York.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
At Englewood, N. J., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 203 West 34th-st.
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 45th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 12 East 38th-st., corner of Fifth-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,531 Broadway, near 46th-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

NEW-YORK HALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Boston Square, Nos. 12 and 14 Apollo Hall Block, Rev. R. C. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School. Pupils fitted for Yale, West Point, Princeton, or Columbia, Harvard, and especially for WALL STREET.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND HOLBROOK COLLEGE offer a four year collegiate course for boys. Great care receives the attention of a few young men. Address Rev. ALONZO BLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, No. 38 East 27th-st., between 27th and 28th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

DR. CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 23 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for any college or business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 600 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. T. Tuey, No. 12, 211 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,307 and 1,309 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS Mr. Tenney's Lyceum Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 15. English and French Branches. Parents desiring a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 169,) BERGEN-st., near Clinton-st. Mrs. Carter's Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 29 East 20th-st., New-York, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention will be paid to French, which is the language of the school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1826,) No. 256 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY E. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys prepared for any form and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September) and the 27th of ninth month (October). Pupils will receive individual attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" for boys and girls, Day Boarding and Day School for girls in W. 45th-st. Boys School commences with Prof. Farmer's, 1,407 B'y, cor. 38th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 46 W. 38th-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20. Boarding pupils will apply to the Rector, G. N. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; room free; references. French, German, penmanship. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. V. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Boarding and Day School, Fifth-av., corner of 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 Hicks-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family, and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,402.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Mile. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies, No. 26 West 40th-st., near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. Private classes for adults.

MRS. PRENCE AND MISS LYONS'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 Madison-av., corner 40th-st., opens Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MME. BROERLICHER'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 28 West 18th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to H. R. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, East. (Classical, Commercial, Primary.) Fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 183 Madison-av., corner 35th-st., reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

ADDISON, REV. T. HARLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost, 300 per year, $400. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITHS Mme. Rogers' English, Classical and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 160 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and commercial School, Newburgh, N. Y., No. 88 4th-st., reopens Monday, Sept. 6. Only a few more boys can apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 128 East 26th-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' educational reputation. For catalogue apply to JOHN M. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS M. WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 146 Madison-av., one door below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 25 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR Young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH And English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 320 West 30th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 143 AND 145 4TH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST.
Classical, Commercial, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 41 East 17th-st., near Broadway, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GEORGE C. KOMMOT, Principal.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER in a private family, by a lady, with her 3 children and nurse; no children; large rooms and bedroom, with fire, gas and water; house must be within 15 minutes' walk of 14th-st. and 4th-av. Address THOMAS, Box No. 160 Times Office.

A SECOND FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, four rooms, all upon the street, dining-room separate, table private; furnishing all the comforts of housekeeping without any of its annoyances; gas, bath, and water; also one suite on third floor. No. 18 West 38th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IF ANY FAMILY living in a central location, with a pleasant home, would like to let two rooms with board, for a lady, a gentleman, wife and child, (ages 11 years,) for a few weeks, they may address AD. VERTISER, Box 3,767 Times Office.

No. 160 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—A very pleasant furnished room to let, with or without board, to single gentleman, or will accommodate a family without children and with home comforts, gas, bath, &c. Terms very moderate.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY LIVING in good style, wishing their housekeeping cares lightened by being shared, desire to find a gentlemanly and lady boarder, with good pay, by advertising Box No. 4,218 Post Office.

BOARD IN A SMALL FAMILY, STRICTLY private; no boarders; second story, pleasant room; for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location central; terms moderate; reference. Address Mr. PHILLIPS, Box No. 4,068 Post Office.

BOARD FOR YOUNG, REFINED married lady, (no ill, no day school,) around Gramercy Park or vicinity; nothing but first-class private will suit. For particulars address Mrs. A. HALES, No. 225 4th-av.

No. 139 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—A gentleman and wife or two young men can obtain board with a quiet family living in their own house; suitable appearing parties preferred.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES ONE OR two boarders for the Fall and Winter or very reasonable terms; location near Park (Ninth) or two railroads. Address B. W. N., Box No. 154 Times Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the third floor, with every convenience, to gentlemen only, without board; references required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private family, without board, between 14th and 42d sts., east of 5th-av.; best of references given. Address B., Box No. 1,223 Post Office, giving particulars.

No. 44 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—To let, handsomely furnished second floor; also single rooms for gentlemen; house first class; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE LARGE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private table, if desired; terms moderate. No. 11 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

No. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms on second and third floors, suitable for families and gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AND Ladies, nicely furnished, in 34th-st., near W. C. R., Central Railroad of New-Jersey Office, No. 119 Liberty-st.

No. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-st.—Very desirable rooms on first and second floors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED, to let separately or together, with board, in a small private family; only those who can give good references need apply. Address Box No. 159 West 26th-st.

No. 59 EAST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; private family. Reference.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in one of the best locations in the City, can be had by a gentleman and wife, at No. 1 MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,195 New-York Post Office.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with private table, at No. 23 4th-av., joining Calvary Church, between 21st and 22d sts.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, 40 with and child, up town, west side. State location, accommodations, and terms. Address FERMANDY, Box No. 131 Times Office.

No. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

No. 55 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to let, with first-class board; also location in town.

No. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—LARGE front room and adjoining one, on second floor, handsomely furnished, with excellent table; location pleasant; terms moderate; references.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, for single gentleman; family small; references required. Inquire at No. 23 East 22d-st., near 5th-av.

No. 55 WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished parlor, suitable for a small family, also a few rooms for gentlemen with board. J. WEEKS, late Steward Manhattan Club.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 8 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Saturday.

No. 9 WEST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; location unsurpassed; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A furnished room on their first floor, front, to a gentleman, without meals. No. 31 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with full or partial board, also a large front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 215 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

No. 273 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church.—A small private family have a choice suite of rooms for rent, with private table; very desirable location; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—To let, with board, two large, handsome, sunny rooms, first and second floors. No. 150 West 34th-st.

No. 50 WEST 13TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor on the first floor; also other rooms to let, with first-class board; references given and required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE table, board for a lady and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 102 East 14th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Hall.

No. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with private table if desired, to a family of adults willing to pay liberally for exclusive accommodations.

WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without breakfast, to reliable parties; references given and required. Apply at No. 59 West 35th-st.

No. 307 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A fine front and back room, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; terms reasonable and pleasant home.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for a gentleman and wife, may be had, with board, at No. 29 West 16th-st. References exchanged.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR IN A HIGH-Astoop house, with a first-class private table; family with children can have them educated on the premises. No. 205 West 36th-st.

TO LET—NO. 2 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, handsome parlor and bedroom, for gentlemen only, without board; bath and gas; location good.

No. 250 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A small family have one or two rooms, nicely furnished, to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR MADison-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 17 East 32d-st. References required.

No. 402 EAST 56TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Well furnished, pleasant room, single or en suite, with private parlor, to let with board.

NO. 22 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of rooms to let to families, with private table if desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board; references required. No. 104 East 17th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, with kitchen; also, rooms for gentlemen, at No. 22 East 14th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Hall.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD Accommodations to let to No. 24 7th-st., near Hudson. Large and small room on second floor, with board.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 697, NEAR 51ST-ST.—A desirable family house to let, with private table; references given and required.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Pleasant room with board for gentleman. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 2 1st-st., one door from the corner of 2d-av.; terms moderate.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, northeast corner 6th-av. and 24th-st. Inquire in the crockery store.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent at No. 315 East 17th-st., central location.

EXCELLENT TABLE BOARD CAN be had at No. 61 East 9th-st. for $6 per week.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT
BRAUNSDORF & METZ'S
Warerooms, 370

THE CUBAN WAR.

THE LATEST EXPEDITION FROM THIS CITY.

The Reported Departure of Another Company of Filibusters from this Port on Tuesday Morning—The Story Denied by Some—Where the Cubans Another Privateer Afloat?

The current rumor that another expedition left this port for Cuba during the past few hours is strongly denied by interested parties. Nevertheless, we are still assured that on Tuesday morning last at an early hour a suspicious tugboat, called the *Aaron Wilber*, had been chartered on Thursday of the previous week by certain friends of the Junta, to take stores and men from this City to a steamer, which had been purchased in Philadelphia, and which waited the company at the Delaware Breakwater. The stores were put on board of the Wilber while she lay in the stream, off Pier No. 12 North River, from Thursday until Saturday afternoon. She was to have departed on Saturday night, but the bad weather commencing prevented the accomplishment of the plan until Monday night, when she proceeded to Peck-slip. There she remained under steam until 4 A. M. on Monday to receive one party of recruits. Thence she steamed up the East River to Grand-street Ferry, where another party embarked, and to East Brooklyn for still another, returning at 8 o'clock to Peck-slip, where a fourth detachment was in waiting. At 8:30 A. M. she left Peck-slip and steamed down the Bay toward Sandy Hook, with (as we are informed) 300 men on board.

The Captain of the Wilber and the men in his employ deny having carried the filibusters, as stated, and say, in explanation, that they went to the lightship carrying a fishing party, who returned to East Fifty-third-street with the steamer. This story seems improbable, when it is known that the Wilber was seen on Tuesday morning far to the southward, coming up along the Jersey beach.

Our informant was several miles south of Sandy Hook, on another vessel, when he sighted the *Wilber*. She was then almost hull down, and coming rapidly toward him. Later in the afternoon he made her out to be the *Aaron Wilber*; and as he had seen her leave New-York at an early hour in the morning with a large number of men on board, and heard of her having been chartered to go to some Cuban transport or privateer off the coast, he supposed that she had succeeded in accomplishing the object of her voyage, and was returning to the City. It appears that at some time during the afternoon the *Wilber* did come to anchor near the lightship, as if she were on a fishing excursion, for she was seen by the steamer *Rapidan*, which arrived at this City that evening. Although it was generally reported that the tugboat was to meet a passenger steamer off the Delaware Breakwater, it is now evident that such was not the case. It is asserted by the initiated that she met an armed steamer somewhere off Barnegat and put a crew on board of her, so that the probability is that another privateer has been added to the Cuban forces.

THE HORNET AND EUTERPE.

Views of Cubans Concerning the Hornet—Latest about the Eutorpe.

Denial is given to the story that the Cuban residents in this City are in great uneasiness in regard to the probable action of the Government toward the steamer *Cuba, or Hornet*. It is claimed by Cubans that the steamer is neither a pirate nor a privateer, and that she is not amenable to the laws of the United States. She was fitted out at a Canadian port, and was purchased for the Cuban Government on the high seas; consequently, they argue, she has not violated any portion of the Neutrality laws. She belongs to a Government (Cuba) which has been regularly recognized by the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, and which has received belligerent rights from the Republic of Mexico and Chili, consequently she cannot be treated, say they, as a mere adventurer under the International laws. It is believed, under these circumstances, that the Government will immediately release her, and allow her to proceed on her course as soon as her true and legitimate character has been established. Mention has been made of the case of the Southern privateer *Hunter* as affording a precedent to such action. That vessel was ordered out of a Spanish port in which she took refuge during the late war, but no attempt was made to hold her, however.

The steamer *Euterpe* is still lingering at this port. It is understood that her owners, Messrs. C. H. MALLORY & Co., have endeavored to procure indemnification bonds from the Spanish agents in order to save themselves from loss in case the *Euterpe* fail a prey to some Cuban vessel. The proposition was refused on the part of the Spanish agents, who offered to the owners to send to Cuba and secure the services of a Spanish man-of-war to act as convoy to the *Euterpe*. It is suspected that the latter course will be adopted.

The Suit Against the Bondsmen of the Quaker City.

Testimony was taken before a referee, yesterday, in the case of the United States against the bondsmen of the steamship *Columbia*, formerly the *Quaker City*, for the recovery of the bonds on the vessel, amounting to several thousand dollars. The vessel was seized some time ago on a charge of having been fitted out to carry arms and men to Cuba. Her owners subsequently gave bonds that she would not violate the Neutrality laws. It appears, however, that she went to St. Mark's and hoisted the Haytien rebel flag, and that her crew refused to stay, and were offered $75, in gold, a month to do so.

The Hornet in Custody of the Treasury Department—A Banquet on Board—New Status.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The *Hornet* is now in possession of the Treasury Department, having been seized by officials of the revenue service, and will remain under the control of the Secretary until the Courts shall have decided her legal status and the disposition to be made of her.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 6.—An entertainment, this evening, on board the Cuban sloop-of-war *Cuba*, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

There are no new developments concerning the *status* of the *Cuba*; but the public mind here is unanimous in the opinion that she will be released as soon as an investigation is made. Her release by the United States authorities at Philadelphia and by the British authorities at Halifax, and the fact that she is a vessel-of-war, regularly commissioned by the Cuban Government, and not fitted out in any United States port, seems conclusive that there is no justification for her detention. Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, Ex-Attorney-General of the late Confederate States, is one of the counsel for the Cubans.

Rumors Regarding the Action of the British and French Governments Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A report has been prevalent here to-day, and found its way into print, that Secretary FISH yesterday received dispatches from both the French and English Governments to the effect that they had notified their fleets to overhaul the Cuban privateer *Hornet* and sink her when found. They were further instructed to treat the officers and crew as pirates and hang them. On inquiry at the proper quarter it has been ascertained there is no truth whatever in this report, and further, that it was not known in diplomatic circles that the *Hornet* had been captured until twenty-four hours after she was in Government custody, when the fact was unofficially mentioned to several of the foreign representatives, the British Minister included. The Government received a telegram on Sunday night, and it was in consequence of the facts therein stated that no order was immediately sent to detain the vessel for judicial proceedings.

Presence of an American Man-of-War at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—The appearance of an American man-of-war in this harbor has had a good effect.

THE PARADE YESTERDAY.

The First Division National Guard Reviewed by Governor Hoffman—Twenty-Six Thousand Men in Line.

The First Division National Guard made its Fall parade yesterday afternoon, and was reviewed by Governor HOFFMAN. The day was a clear and bracing one, and the display was a fine one.

The brigades assembled at 3 o'clock in Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, with the right of each command resting on Fifth-avenue, and the march began promptly at 3 P. M. The First Division Staff appeared to good advantage, and in full strength. The First Brigade Staff, with General WARD, did not make its usual good appearance. The Second Regiment paraded in five companies of ten files front. The discipline of the command is just strict enough. The regiment had only a drum corps. The Twelfth Regiment appeared, with band and drum corps, in ten companies of twelve files front. The men marched steadily, and made a good appearance. The Seventy-first Regiment marched admirably, in all eight-company formation of fourteen files front. The Second Brigade Staff, with General BUMARD, paraded in full strength and full dress uniform. The Fifth Regiment paraded in ten companies of twenty files front, making a fine appearance. The Sixth Regiment made a good appearance in eight companies of fourteen files front. The Eighty-fourth, in an eight-company organization of thirteen files front, looked well. The Ninety-sixth Regiment paraded in ten companies of fifteen files and appeared to good advantage. The First Artillery paraded as a dismounted battalion in twelve companies of sixteen files front. The Colonel has reason to be proud of his regiment.

The Third Brigade Staff appeared in fatigue uniform, a circumstance to be regretted, for General VARIAN is usually in full uniform. There were only four members present. The First Regiment failed to parade yesterday, having been excused. The Seventh Regiment paraded in ten companies of twenty-two files front, and the regiment never appeared to finer advantage. The Eighth Regiment made a fair appearance only, in ten companies of fourteen files front. The Ninth Regiment made a dashing appearance in their full dress uniform, with eight companies of fourteen files front. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, in six companies, of ten files each, and did not impress the spectators favorably. The Fifty-fifth Regiment made a very soldierly appearance in nine companies of sixteen files front.

The Fourth Brigade paraded under command of Colonel CAVANAGH, who was almost entirely deserted by the Staff. The Fourth Regiment paraded in motley dress, these being only four companies of nine files each. The Eleventh Regiment, under Colonel LUX, presented a vivid contrast to its predecessor, being in ten companies of eighteen files front. The Twenty-second Regiment created a sensation in the newly-adopted full dress uniform. The command was in excellent trim with nine companies of sixteen files front. The Sixty-ninth Regiment marched in four companies of sixteen files each, and made a favorable impression. The Seventy-ninth Regiment did not exhibit much improvement. There were eight companies of ten files each.

The Cavalry Brigade presented its usual appearance; the less said the better for the feelings of the members. General POSTLEY and staff looked well.

The Division marched down the avenue to Fourteenth-street, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of Governor HOFFMAN, who was attended by his full Staff in uniform, and reviewed the column as it passed in official command. The alignements and distances being in nearly every instance correctly observed. As soon as each brigade passed in review the parade was considered at an end, and the several regiments marched to their respective armories.

Governor Hoffman and Staff Feted by the National Guard.

General SHALER and staff, on the part of the National Guard of the City of New-York, tendered a banquet to Governor HOFFMAN and staff last evening. About thirty invited guests assembled at the Gleneham House, Fifth-avenue. General SHALER presided.

Governor HOFFMAN, in reply to a toast proposed by General SHALER, expressed his high appreciation of the discipline and efficiency which characterized the citizen-soldiers of New-York.

Speeches were also made by General SHALER, Colonel DARNEY, General BURNSIDE, and others, and altogether the evening's festivities were of a very pleasing character.

THE FOURTH WARD TRAGEDY.

The Inquest Postponed—Appearance of the Scene of the Murders and Suicide—Post-Mortem Examinations.

Coroner FLYNN decided yesterday to postpone the inquest over the bodies of CHARLES ARCHON, HENRY ACONE and SARAH ANN, his wife, the details of whose tragical deaths have already been narrated in the TIMES. The reason for the postponement was because no good interpreter could be obtained for the examination of witnesses. Dr. SHINN occupied the forenoon by making the necessary *post-mortem* examination, after which the remains were surrendered to the friends of the deceased for burial. The appearance of the several rooms by daylight was yet more startling than that viewed by the uncertain light of Police lanterns, yet until all the horror experienced by the spectator his ear was assailed by the cheerful songs of the birds in the cages, their sweet notes sounding strangely in the presence of so fearful a scene of death. As was the case on the previous night, the tragedy drew together a large crowd of people, the great majority of whom were compelled to be content with a view of the exterior of the premises, the policemen in charge having been very properly instructed by Captain ALLAIRE not to admit any one having no other reason except curiosity for admittance to the premises. A jury was impanelled yesterday by the Coroner, and the inquest will be held to-day in the office of the Board.

The following is a synopsis of the results of the *post-mortem* by Dr. WM. SHINN, who made an autopsy on the bodies of the bodies: On the body of ARCHON the doctor found thirteen stab wounds, seven of which were on the left arm, three on the right arm, one on the neck and one on the left breast, the latter being three inches to the left of the median line, and penetrating the thorax between the fourth and fifth ribs, the knife passed through the left ventricle of the heart, causing death. On the body of SARAH ANN ACONE he found six stab wounds, three on the cheek and three on the back. Death was caused by hemorrhage, the carotid being severed by one of the wounds in the back close to the spine. On the body of HENRY ACONE, the murderer, were found seven wounds on the chest; two of the latter passed through the heart, causing death.

THE ROONEY HOMICIDE.

Inquest and Evidence in the Case—Verdict of Shooting in Self-Defence Rendered—The Negro then Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest at the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station House, in the case of PETER ROONEY, who was killed by the colored man, ROBERT FRY, during a fracas in Twenty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Tuesday last. A large crowd was in attendance, and great feeling was manifested against the prisoner by the gangs of roughs in the neighborhood, who claimed to be the friends of the deceased.

The pertinent testimony was as follows:

Edwin P. Sackett testified that he keeps a livery stable at No. 204 West Twenty-second-street, and on Tuesday, between twelve and one o'clock, four men came in, but soon went out again, and he found upon inquiry that they had been looking for Bob, (the prisoner;) in a moment after they left the stable he heard the report of a pistol and saw deceased standing in the street near the gutter with a pistol in his hand, and point-ing it at the prisoner, who was standing on the sidewalk, fifteen or sixteen feet off; when witness saw deceased he was in the act of falling, and as he fell the pistol dropped out of his hand; a crowd soon collected, and one of the party who had been in the stable looking for Fry, stamping the pistol at him, Fry then aimed his pistol and attempted to fire, but as in the other case, the pistol did not go off. Fry then ran toward Eighth-avenue, pursued by several men, one of whom was armed with a hatchet, and another with a large carving knife, and on the corner of Eighth-avenue Fry knocked them down, then went back to where deceased lay and then escaped.

THOMAS LITTON corroborated this testimony.

A number of other witnesses were examined, after which the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, PETER ROONEY, had come to his death by a pistol shot wounds at the hands of ROBERT FRY, and that the shooting was justifiable and done in self-defence. Notwithstanding this exculpatory verdict, Coroner ROLLINS committed the prisoner to the Tombs, which, it is alleged, was done to protect him from the fury of the friends of ROONEY.

Women's Suffrage Association.

The Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday discussed a resolution offered by Mrs. NORTON, to the effect that, in view of the approaching November election, the women should organize throughout the State, establish their own polls and vote on the candidates, independently of the men. This proposition created some sensation and a lively debate. Mrs. STANTON opposed it as unfeasible. She said she could see no good to be gained by holding a sham election. The first thing to be done was to impress upon women a sense of their own slavery and humiliation, and rouse them up to avow their self-respect and dignity. Then they could all move in a body for this question of suffrage and men would be compelled to grant it to them. She wanted women to try to educate themselves to the capability of men, and referred to the fact that already two medical colleges for women had been established in this City. She had called upon Professor Dwinelle, of the Columbia Law School, in regard to admitting women to law. The professor informed her that if a class of ladies, with broken health, apply for instruction, they would be admitted to the school. [Applause.]

Miss SUTHER, in the name of her sister, said that she wanted to show man that women could vote, and could go to the polls and take an interest in politics. The election would amount to nothing, in fact, but would show that women meant what they said.

Mrs. WILBOUR supported the resolution.

Mrs. STANTON replied that she was afraid that the women would turn out in very small numbers and the whole affair prove ridiculous. She could imagine how HORACE GREELEY would laugh at the farce.

Mrs. NORTON proposed to get the ballots praxis from the Democratic and Republican headquarters, and also to demand the right to be sworn in as an Inspector of Elections. She would take care of the Sixth District.

After further remarks the resolution was tabled by a decided majority.

Mrs. STANTON proposes to reply to Mrs. BROWN'S essay against suffrage in about two weeks.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twenty-Eighth-street Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican Central Central Committee, known as the Twenty-eighth-street organization, met last evening at No. 1,180 Broadway, to appoint the Union members allotted to them of the Committee of twelve provided for in the recent Arrangement for the consolidation of the Union Republican organization in this City. Mr. NORMAN STRATTON, President of the Committee, occupied the chair at the opening of the meeting, but soon after left it to offer and support the following resolutions:

Whereas, By an arrangement recently entered into between the three organizations representing the Republicans of the City of New-York, the party is soon to be reconstructed into one organization; and

Whereas, Before such reorganization takes place it will be necessary to nominate candidates for various offices to be filled at the approaching State and municipal elections; and

Whereas, It is necessary to the prosperity and success of our party that harmony and unanimity should prevail in the selection of such candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Committee, representing the Union Republicans of the Twenty-eighth-street Ward, Twenty-second-street and Twenty-third-street Wards, in the spirit of our recent arrangement, do in our best judgment and manner in selecting such candidates, and pledge ourselves to support, will command the united support of all Republicans.

Mr. STRATTON explained that these resolutions were offered under the apprehension that the Twenty-second-street organization did not intend to act up to the spirit of the recent arrangement in making nominations for the coming election, and with the view of uniting this organization (the Twenty-eighth-street) entirely right in the matter. The resolutions were adopted and the committee of five formerly appointed to effect the consolidation, was instructed to meet any similar committee of the other organizations in order to forward the object proposed.

Resolutions were then offered by Mr. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, characterizing the removal of Mr. ATKINSON, foreman in the painshop of the Navy Yard, as an insult to faithful Republicans; approving of the conduct of Mr. ATKINSON in discharging Democrats from the shop under his charge; and declaring that the conduct of the Navy Constructor calls for an inquiry as to his fitness for the position which he holds. These resolutions were passed after some debate, with a direction that they be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Committee then came to the special business for which the meeting was called, and the committee of three was elected by ballot, and instructed to appoint as inspectors of election, under the late agreement with the other organizations, such persons as should be recommended by the Presidents of the different Assembly District Associations. The persons elected on that Committee were: J. J. O'BRIEN, NORMAN STRATTON and WM. HAW, Jr.

Democratic Union General Committee.

A special meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee was held last evening at Masonic Hall, with R. B. ROOSEVELT in the chair. The only business of importance was the adoption of an address calling upon the Democratic Union electors of the City of New-York opposed to the rule of the Tammany ring, in favor of maintaining the right of the people to nominate their own candidates, to meet in their respective wards on the 9th of October, at 7½ P. M., to elect as many delegates as the ward has members of the General Committee to a City and County Convention, to meet at Masonic Hall, Oct. 11, at 7:30 o'clock, to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled by the electors of this City and county at the next general election, and also the same number of delegates to a Convention for the Senatorial District, to nominate a candidate for Senator, and also one delegate from each election district to a Convention for the Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for member of the Assembly.

The report contains a list of the various places at which the primary elections are to be held, and nominations.

No person will be eligible to a nomination for Senator or Member of Assembly, unless he is in favor of the passage of a law to restore to the people the absolute right to elect the Board of Education, and also in favor of the passage of a law to restore to the people of this City their elections, and an honest canvass of the votes polled.

Republican State Central Committee—General Robinson Declines the Nomination of Secretary of State.

The Republican State Central Committee met last evening at the Club Rooms, No. 97 Union-square, and organized by electing HAMILTON HARDY, of Albany, as Chairman; JAMES HUSTED, of Westchester, as Secretary, and JAMES B. TAYLOR, of New-York, Treasurer.

After discussing the nominations to fill up the State ticket, together with some unfinished business, it was determined to adjourn until 10 M. to-day.

A letter was received from General ROBINSON declining the position of Secretary of State, on the ground of feeble health.

It was generally admitted that General SHEEL should have been nominated either for Secretary of State or State Engineer.

In any event it is determined to place a German on the ticket, and the adjournment was taken with a view to consult with the friends of General SHEEL, and also to communicate with members of the Committee who were absent.

Nineteenth Ward German Democratic National Club.

This Club held a meeting at No. 701 Third-avenue last night. Mr. FRANCIS KOEHLER presiding. They passed resolutions opposing the renomination of HENRY W. GENNT for Senator of the Eighth District.

Westchester County Politics.

The Democratic County Convention to nominate candidates for county officers was held at White Plains yesterday, and resulted in the choice of the following ticket: For County Treasurer, H. MOULTON OBELL, the present incumbent; for County Clerk, THOMAS T. MEAGHER, the present incumbent; Superintendent of the Poor, GEORGE COOPER, of Westchester; Justice of Sessions, STEPHEN HULINGS, of Cortlandtown.

On motion of OWEN T. OSWIN a Democratic County Central Committee, consisting of nine members, was appointed, to call future conventions and have a general supervision of the affairs and interests of the Democratic Party.

Another committee of nine, three from each Assembly District, was appointed to conduct the approaching campaign.

At a Democratic Convention held at White Plains yesterday, Hon. EDWARD D. LAWRENCE was unanimously renominated to represent the Second Assembly District in the Legislature.

Professor GEORGE W. SMITH, of Port Chester, was renominated yesterday for School Commissioner for the Second School District of Westchester County.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 6—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¾ for the account. American securities quiet; Five-twenties of 1862, 84½; 1865, 85. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Consols for the account, 93 9-16. American securities quiet and steady; Five-twenties of 1862, 84½; 1865, 85¼.

PARIS, Oct. 6—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 71f. 25c.

HAVRE, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm. Free Orders for the week, 1dl. 2f cut; Low Middling Clause, 1dl. 2f cut.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Consols, 93½ for money and 93 9-16 for the account. United States Bonds—Six, 64½; Five, 65½; Five-twenties, 64½.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 6—Bourse firmer; Rentes 71f. 25c.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1:30 P. M.—American Railroad Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—2:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day footed up 12,000 bales, of which there were about 4,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

Red Wheat, 9s. 6d. Lard, 72s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 6—2:30 P. M.—Sugar to arrive firmer.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at 87¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Oct. 6—Evening.—Cotton closed firm for both spot and futures.

LONDON, Oct. 6—11 A. M.—Erie Railway Shares opened at 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, with the closing rates of yesterday. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares have advanced to 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Beef, 95s. 6d.; Cheese, 65s.; Lard, 72s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Petroleum, Refined, 6s. 6d.; Refined Petroleum, in 71½d. @ 1s. 7½d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—FLOUR quiet at $4 37½@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 at $1 04@$1 05; in the afternoon irregular at $1 04@$1 05, seller October; buyer October; No. 1, $1 04; in the afternoon quiet at 68c. [illegible] CORN [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] OATS [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] RYE [illegible] BARLEY [illegible] PORK [illegible] LARD [illegible] BULK MEATS [illegible] BACON [illegible] WHISKY [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull; Red held $1 02@$1 05. CORN dull at 66c@67c. OATS unchanged. RYE nominally [illegible]. PORK dull at $31 50@$31 75. LARD [illegible] WHISKY [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6—FLOUR [illegible] WHEAT [illegible] CORN [illegible] OATS [illegible] RYE [illegible] BARLEY [illegible] PORK [illegible] LARD [illegible] BULK MEATS [illegible] BACON [illegible] WHISKY [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—FLOUR unchanged; sales, [illegible] bbls. at $4 [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; $6 [illegible] for Winter extras; $7 [illegible] for White; $8 [illegible] for Double Extras. WHEAT opened [illegible] lower; the large receipts and weaks in the east have taken the advantage; Up-Lake Canada wheat sold at $1 [illegible]. RYE quiet. CORNMEAL $2 [illegible] per cwt. BARLEY [illegible] Canada [illegible] Michigan, $1 [illegible] Canal Freights [illegible] Wheat 16c. Barley 12½c. to New-York; Lumber to the Hudson. [illegible] PROVISIONS—Pork to Boston, 30c.; to New-York, 30c.; to Albany, 25c. Lake Imports—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—[illegible] bbls. Wheat, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] feet of Lumber. Shipped by rail during the past 24 hours, [illegible] bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 3[illegible] bushels; Corn, 151,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 9½c. to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT neglected and [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Barley [illegible] Canal [illegible] Lake [illegible] Rail [illegible] PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] Lard [illegible] Beef [illegible] Tallow [illegible] Butter [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Lumber [illegible] Coal [illegible] Freights [illegible] Wool [illegible] Ashes [illegible] Whisky [illegible] Hops [illegible] Seeds [illegible] Hides [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Wool [illegible] Pelts